



C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Chemists and R.P.M.

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR COURT CASE

SHOCK tactics were needed to alert retail pharmacists to the likely effects of the abolition of resale price maintenance in pharmacy, declared Mr. J. A. Goulding (publications and Press officer, National Pharmaceutical Union) when he spoke to the council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association at its quarterly luncheon on April 4. Mr. Goulding complimented the Association on its latest *Newsletter*, which had illustrated dramatically how some chemists would be forced to close down if resale price maintenance were swept away by legislation. The use of headlines such as "Insulin a Loss Leader" might be necessary to bring home to pharmacists the frightening possibilities of their failing to give full support to the efforts of those who would be fighting the medicines case. Tracing the history of the P.A.T.A.'s publications back to the year 1895, when the first issue of the *Anti-cutting Record* had been circulated free to all United Kingdom retail pharmacists Mr. Goulding pointed to a number of similarities between the situations now and then. The R.P.M. case needed to be fought with the personal involvement of every pharmacist in general practice. The N.P.U., for its part, would do all in its power to support the efforts of the P.A.T.A. council in the critical months ahead.

Society and Education

PRESIDENT OPENS TEACHERS' COURSE

THE Pharmaceutical Society's rôle as an examining body for registration would end in December 1970, Mr. A. Aldington (the Society's president)

said when he welcomed 100 teachers in schools of pharmacy to a vacation course in Sunderland on April 16. However, the Society would continue to constitute a joint examining board with the Royal Institute of Chemistry for the joint Diploma in Pharmaceutical Analysis. Its interest in educational matters in pharmacy was increasing, but the rôle had altered. In future, the Society saw itself promoting post-graduate education to a greater extent, while continuing to encourage post-graduate research, to co-ordinate pharmaceutical education, and to provide a forum for professional discussion by teachers in schools of pharmacy. Mr. Aldington expressed regret that the number attending the course was not greater, as there was space for more participants. But he asked that his regret be taken not as criticism, but as evidence of the Society's enthusiasm for the courses and its willingness to adapt them to serve all those in academic life.

Pharmacy in Holland

PHARMACISTS LEAVE FOR STUDY TOUR

A PARTY of over eighty pharmacists and friends left Gatwick airport on Easter Monday morning on the second study tour of the Institute of Pharmacy Management, this time to the Netherlands. For five days the cruiser "Lady Anne" acted as their floating hotel. On arrival at Rotterdam the pharmacists in the party were driven to Delft to see over the pharmacy of Dr. J. H. M. Winters (president of the International Pharmaceutical Federation). The remainder went on a sight-seeing tour of The Hague and Scheveningen. Dr. Winters' pharmacy —

the *Apotheek Kipp* — was established by Petrus Jacobus Kipp, inventor of the apparatus for preparing H_2S and CO_2 . On the evening of April 16 Professor P. Sorgdrager conducted the party over the pharmacy at the Municipal and University Hospital, Utrecht. Next day after seeing over the works of N.V. Organon, members were able to visit the *Apotheek Donkers*, a modern pharmacy in Oss. A further report of the proceedings, which were still in progress at the time of going to Press, will appear later.

Heroin and Methadone

DISPENSING TO ADDICTS

LOCAL Pharmaceutical Committees were informed in UL 14/67 dated August 1967, and all pharmacists in retail practice in England and Wales in *N.H.S. Newsletter* 9/67, of the special arrangements agreed for the supply of heroin against orders on forms EC10 (HP) issued by hospital out-patient clinics. It has now been agreed between the Ministry of Health and the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee that methadone ordered either under its official name or by a proprietary title shall be included in those arrangements. Prescriptions ordering methadone will be written in the specified manner and pharmacists will receive separate professional and D.D.A. fees for each supply of methadone made.

"Top Ten" Drugs

RESULT OF U.S. DOCTORS' POLL

BY an overwhelming majority a ballot among United States doctors has placed pentazocine (Talwin in U.S., Fortal in the United Kingdom) first among



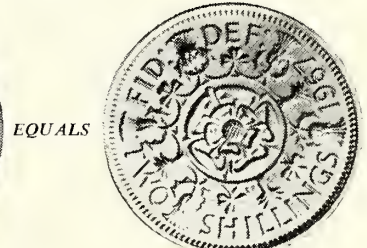
EQUALS



ONE SHILLING



TEN NEW PENCE



EQUALS

TWO SHILLINGS

IN CIRCULATION FROM APRIL 23: The United Kingdom's first two decimal coins, here illustrated alongside the present equivalents, come into circulation and are legal tender from April 23. The ten new penny coin (written 10p) may be used exactly as a two shilling coin and the five new penny (5p) coin as a shilling. Both new coins fit gas meters, parking meters and other coin-operated machines that take shillings and two-shilling pieces. Florins and shillings will continue in circulation as before, as will all other £ s. d. coins. The switch to a decimal currency takes place on "D day" (decimal day), February 15, 1971.

drugs making "the biggest contribution to easing the course of illness from the patient's standpoint" in 1967. It came a close second as the most useful drug used in their own practice and third as the year's most significant advance in medical therapy. The ballot, held annually among American doctors by an independent organisation (F. D. Reports, Inc.), selects the "top ten" drugs in the three categories each year.

Oral Contraception

SCIENTIFIC DATA CENTRE OPENED

FORMED in 1968 by a group of pharmaceutical manufacturers actively interested in this method of family planning and birth control, the Oral Contraception Information Centre aims to provide, for professional contributors to communications media a reliable source of scientific data and background material on oral contraception, balanced comment on the subject and information on the latest United Kingdom and international developments in conception control. The centre does not provide information or comment on alternative methods of birth control except when necessary to meet the "balanced comment" requirement, and does not give direct advice or information to members of the public on oral contraception or products available (persons requiring such information are directed to consult their own doctor or local Family Planning Association clinic). All members of the group of manufacturers sponsoring the centre are members of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (A.B.P.I.) and are bound by the Association's code of practice.

Family Planning

SPONSORED CONFERENCE IN LONDON

DEMANDS that local authorities should, under powers granted to them by the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, provide advice and the means of contraception to all were repeated many times during a "Family Planning for Britain" conference held under the auspices of the Royal Society of Health on April 5. The conference which was sponsored by Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd., Saunderton, Bucks, was attended by many medical officers of health. Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Minister of Health) sent a message saying he believed that those concerned with family planning in the National Health Service could look ahead to a continuing expansion of facilities.

Medical Education

REPORT SPOTLIGHTS CHANGING NEEDS

GROUP medical practices of at least a dozen doctors are anticipated in the report of the Royal Commission on Medical Education (H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 8s. 6d.). A group of that size, it is stated, would offer the patient a wide choice of personal physician, and adequate emergency service, and allow the doctor to organise his time more rationally and to develop a personal interest in a particular branch of medicine. The report also sees health centres of the

future being fully equipped for routine diagnostic tests and, except where located near to a major hospital, having in-patient accommodation for short-stay cases.

SCOTTISH NEWS

Wages and Salaries

NEW AGREEMENTS EFFECTIVE MAY 1

TWO new salary and wage agreements for pharmacists, pharmacist managers, and manageresses; and for dispensing assistants and sales assistants have been negotiated by the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. The agreements come into operation on the first pay day after May 1. In accordance with the Government's prices and incomes policy, the agreements were submitted to the Ministry of Labour for their approval, which was received on March 29. The agreements make a number of changes in conditions of employment and codify the current salary and wage rates for the different categories of employees. Apart from a few exceptional cases they will not have the effect of increasing remuneration.

DISPENSING ASSISTANTS,* FEMALE Weekly Rates

AGE	TOWNS OVER 10,000 POPULATION		TOWNS UNDER 10,000 POPULATION	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
20	185	0	180	0
21	200	0	195	0
22	215	0	210	0
23	225	0	220	0
24	245	0	235	0

* Who have completed not less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and who are wholly or mainly engaged in dispensing.

SALES ASSISTANTS

AGE	TOWNS OVER 10,000 POPULATION		TOWNS UNDER 10,000 POPULATION	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
15	90	0	85	0
16	100	0	95	0
17	110	0	105	0
18	130	0	125	0
19	140	0	135	0
20	150	0	145	0
21	162	6	157	6
22	172	6	167	6

PHARMACISTS Annual Salary Scales

	£
During first year after registration	1,300
„ second year after registration	1,352
„ third year after registration	1,404
Pharmacists who are Managers (or Manageresses) in first year after registration	1,456

MANAGERS AND MANAGERESSES

WEEKLY TURNOVER	OVER 10,000 POPULATION		UNDER 10,000 POPULATION	
	£	£	£	£
300-399	1,560	1,508		
400-499	1,612	1,560		
500-599	1,664	1,612		
600-699	1,716	1,664		
700-799	1,768	1,716		
£52 a year increase thereafter for every £100 turnover up to a maximum turnover of £1,000 per week.				

The rates are based on a normal working week of the particular employer of not more than 43 hours exclusive

of mealtimes for dispensing assistants and sales assistants and 44 hours for pharmacists. The rates and conditions are minima and do not prevent the payment of higher rates or operation of better conditions.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Sales Representatives

ASSOCIATION TO ADMIT NON-CHEMISTS

THE Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association at an extraordinary general meeting in Dublin, on March 22 unanimously decided to change rule 7 of their constitution to read: "Every candidate for election as a member shall be resident in Ireland and shall be a recognised Medical, Pharmaceutical or Veterinary Representative". The rule had previously specified that every candidate "shall be a Pharmaceutical Chemist". The president (Mr. R. J. Bodkin) said there had been a decline in membership as many representatives were not eligible under the previous rule. The committee believed that the rule should be changed. At present representatives employed by the same company could not put a united case to their employers as some were members of the Association and others, not being qualified pharmacists, were not. The new rule placed an onus on all members to do their utmost to recruit 100 per cent. membership. The committee felt that if a person had proved his worth with his company, and was nominated by two members, he should be accepted. THE PRESIDENT said he had already been assured of getting six new members. It was intended to produce a quarterly bulletin. Membership at present was about 100 and the potential, including associates who would now be eligible for full membership, was about 200. Mr. F. Prendergast said the only qualification now would be that the member was a *bona fide* medical representative and observed a strict ethical standard. Members would now be eligible for individual membership of the Commercial Travellers' Federation and it was envisaged that eventually they would have their own section in that organisation. The President said that while the Association had a negotiating licence, through the Federation they would be doubly strong and could be assured of support in the event of any unjust victimisation. Mr. M. F. Walsh reported that the number of members who had joined the voluntary health scheme had increased and extra benefits would be available soon.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during December 1967 numbered 886,574 (555,590 forms). Total cost was £541,763, an average of 146.66d. per prescription. Prescriptions during January numbered 1,094,045 (683,005 forms). Total cost was £658,860, an average of 144.53d. per prescription.

NEWS IN BRIEF

REVISED classifications (to category B1) are given for Anthical cream, Anthisan cream and Trilocal cream in the latest addition to *Proplist*.

THE Royal Society and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences have concluded an agreement on scientific co-operation which came into force on April 1.

FIFTY countries and territories have announced the issue of postage stamps to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the World Health Organisation.

THE Board of Trade has published the second editions of its free export handbooks No. 1 (Services for British Exporters) and No. 2 (E.C.G.D. Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services). Both the 1968 editions have been revised and No. 1 has been enlarged.

THE Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents has recently prepared a new leaflet "Code of Care for Medicines." It gives guidance on obtaining, collecting, using and storing of medicines. The leaflet advises patients to seek their pharmacist's advice if not sure whether to take remedies for relief of the symptoms of apparently trivial conditions.

BRITISH manufacturers and suppliers will have to face opposition from their competitors in other European Free Trade Association countries when tendering for contracts to the United Kingdom Ministries including that of Health. Discrimination against outside suppliers is being banned under Article 14 of the Stockholm Convention.

BARs across windows protected the pharmacy of Bailey & Alexander (Bargate), Ltd., 9 Strait Bargate, Boston, Lincs, when a night break-in was attempted recently. A ground floor window was smashed but the bars resisted all attempts at removing them. An upstairs window protected by bars was also attacked; again without success.

SPORT

GOLF

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB. The Club held an outing at Longniddry on April 10. Results: 1, G. Brown (24), 69. Best scratch score, C. F. Ireland, 73. Section No. 1, G. W. Allan (8), 73. Section No. 2, (25), 74.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. An outing took place at Tyneside golf course, Ryton, co. Durham, on April 3. Results: 1, *Vestrie trophy*, N. Robinson; 2, *Whitelaw trophy*, B. F. Robson; 3, *Cartwright trophy*, M. Atkinson.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY BRANCHES

Shropshire and Montgomeryshire. — *Chairman*, C. H. Francis; *Treasurer*, E. B. Stanley; *Newsletter Editor*, C. Pearce; *Press Officer*, H. R. Edwards, 21 Willow Street, Oswestry, Salop; *Secretary*, B. J. Teague, Tricot, Plealey, Pontesford, Salop (telephone Pontesbury 315 (home); 273 (business)).

PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEES

Nottingham County and City. — *Secretary*, L. Webber, 162 Southwell Road East, Rainworth, Mansfield, Notts. (Telephone: Mansfield 22124 (business), Bldworth 2840 (home)).

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Calculated risks

Some of the difficulties that are encountered in the manufacture and testing of new drugs emerged from the excellent series of papers delivered at Liverpool under the auspices of the Guild of Public Pharmacists (p. 329). Even with all the accumulated experience and knowledge and the intensive laboratory testing of new products, the time comes when the ultimate step of clinical trial is reached. If medical progress is to be made at all there must inevitably be an element of calculated risk, but there must be a system of reducing the apparent risk to the minimum, and statutory control to ensure that the commercial urge to recoup outlay and be first in the field does not lead to short cuts. Unfortunately, in these days of potent "miracle" drugs, while clinical trial may disclose immediate reactions, no accurate assessment of ultimate effect is possible except over a long period. Few could predict the end-point of many of the present-day treatments, though from time to time suspicions are aroused by medical research workers. As Lord Cohen said in his opening address, doctors must keep abreast of newly observed hazards. Dr. W. H. Lyle (medical director, Dista Products, Ltd.) endorsed that remark when he said that modern drugs were regarded as rather dangerous in general, yet in practice were prescribed with a freedom that indicated a lack of real anxiety by doctors. "Sufferers from illness," he said later, "have a better chance of surviving than in times past, but the therapeutic measures that have brought about the improvement need careful handling if the drugs are to do no harm. Potent drugs seem often to be used with Quixotic abandon." That may be true, and in general the experience of pharmacists would suggest that there is not much doubt as to the validity of the statement, yet it would be unfair to lay all the blame on the doorstep of the busy physician, who is subjected to a continuous barrage of pressure from the manufacturers of new drugs. And not always have the hazards been sufficiently stressed or, indeed, suspected by the promoters.

Historical matters

Cardiff was the venue for another important meeting reported in last week's issue (p. 339). The conference of the British Society for the History of Pharmacy was the occasion for the presentation of several fascinating papers, in particular (though no disparagement is intended in regard to other contributions) those with a local flavour. I hope that the success attending the Cardiff venture will encourage further "missionary" efforts in different centres, for in that direction lies the opportunity of attracting recruits to an organisation which has grown from the efforts of a small band of enthusiasts. The address to the concluding session by Mr. John Richards is an outstanding example of the value of local knowledge allied to an interest in the growth and development of pharmaceutical practice. There is little doubt that the student on the spot, with access to local records, has more opportunity for detailed study "on the ground" than the historian who covers a wide field and necessarily, from lack of time and opportunity, has to omit much detail. It was a stroke of genius to invite Miss Elsas (county of Glamorgan archivist) and to enlist her co-operation in addressing the conference and in arranging an exhibition. Now that a start has been made, and complete success assured by the support of the universities and the more-than-sympathetic interest of the local branch, I hope that a pattern has been set and that other parts of the country will yield as rich an experience as did Cardiff.

Spoonfuls

Or spoonful, if you prefer it that way. Life was simpler in the eighteenth century when spoons were just spoons, and tea and table and dessert were unknown and unnecessary. It is to be hoped that the brilliant minds that conceived "medispoon" and "pentaspoon" will not prevail. A safer instruction would be "5 mils (=one measured spoonful) for a dose" — the spoon to be attached to the bottle.

A NAME REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER

Statutory Committee rejects another member's plea for restoration

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society directed on April 4 that the name of Felix Wilfred Wiggin, aged seventy-one, should be removed from the Register. The Committee had considered the member's conviction at Ipswich, Suffolk, magistrates' court in November, 1967, for unlawfully selling Dexedrine tablets, and his sentence to fines totalling £45, plus £10 10s. costs. Mr. Wiggin was present and represented by Mr. T. A. Symes when Mr. P. ST. JOHN HOWE, solicitor, placed the facts before the Committee. In a statement the member had admitted, he said, that for several years he had been supplying Dexedrine tablets without prescription, in one case "purely to oblige a customer." He had admitted that what he had done was not only foolish but "as wrong as wrong could be." Since the case had arisen he had gone through an extremely worrying and distressing period and he was now waiting for his son to take over the business. MR. SYMES said that Mr. Wiggin's business was of the highest repute, and it was "completely amazing he should have been so infinitely stupid." Foolish he had been, but not vicious. THE CHAIRMAN (Sir Benjamin Ormerod) said that the Committee, after conferring, were perturbed about the case. The pharmacist had supplied the tablets without prescription, contrary to the law, not to one customer only but to several, and to a total of approximately 100 a week in the summer of 1967. There was no doubt about the offence, because the member had admitted the convictions. "In the circumstances," said the chairman to Mr. Symes, "we feel we have no alternative but to order your client's name to be removed from the Register."

"No Useful Purpose" Yet in Reapplying

The Committee was next told that a pharmacist, Mr. Wojciechowski, had applied to have his name restored to the Register under section 12(2) of the Pharmacy Act, 1954. He had admitted having stolen and been convicted of stealing sums of £267, £165 and £59, for each of which offences he had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment to run concurrently (sentences later varied to four months' imprisonment per charge, also concurrent). The Committee was further told that, while a servant of a body corporate, the pharmacist had become indebted to the company for an amount of £188; that the company had obtained judgment against him in the High Court; and that the judgment had not been honoured. Mr. Howe placed the facts before the Committee. The pharmacist was present and represented by MR. BARNETT, solicitor, who said that the sources of his client's financial embarrassment had now been removed, and that he had been through a most serious experience through his prison sentences. If the Committee did not see fit to restore his client's name to the

Register, he asked that they might indicate a period after which he could come back and ask to be restored. Giving the Committee's decision, THE CHAIRMAN said that its members were unanimous that the application must be refused, and that no useful purpose would be served by a renewal of the application in less than twelve months. If the applicant wished to be considered favourably he must produce testimonials to show that he had worked satisfactorily within some pharmacy during that period. His chance of being restored would be greatly improved if he could show he had satisfied the promise to repay monies in respect of a judgment.

MEDICINES BILL IN COMMITTEE

Matters raised during ninth sitting

DURING the ninth sitting of the Standing Committee considering the Medicines Bill, MRS. JILL KNIGHT said she was anxious to know whether clinical or field trial certificates would be granted only if a drug was thought to have beneficial results. MR. JULIAN SNOW (Parliamentary Secretary) said the aggregate effect of a continuing series of trials must be taken into consideration. MR. NIGEL FISHER believed Clause 32 might be unnecessarily prejudicial to export trade. He was concerned that, if legislation became too restrictive, the American companies whose European operations were based in Britain might in future make Europe the base from which to export products to Britain. "That would do infinite

In two resumed inquiries the Committee decided to take no further action and asked that the names of the pharmacists concerned should not be disclosed, and in two other cases decided to adjourn consideration for twelve months. In still another case, in which a company had been convicted of selling poisons otherwise than by or under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, fined a total of £180, and ordered to pay £15 costs, the Committee decided that the pharmacist, Kathleen Mary Davenport, and the convicted company, Bransby & Son, Ltd., should be admonished.

THE CHAIRMAN added that, if anything occurred to bring the company or the pharmacist before the Committee again, "there won't be such lenient treatment."

damage to our balance of payments position." MR. SNOW believed there was a trend towards a general international concept of the need for "this sort of control" based largely on American and English practices. Whilst discussing Clause 36 (general provisions relating to medicated animal feeding stuffs) MR. SCOTT HOPKINS said some vitamins and minerals were added to feeding stuffs because they were essential in current intensive methods of husbandry.

He was sure it was not intended that they should be covered by the clause. MR. JOHN MACKIE said he would look at the clause to see that "a proper balancing of a diet" was not in any way inhibited.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN 1968-69

Little difference in pharmaceutical services costs

THE cost of the pharmaceutical services in the National Health Service in England and Wales for the year 1968-69 is estimated at £155.5 million (against an actual £155.6 m. in 1967-68). The estimate for Scotland is £17.3 m. (same). A breakdown of the figures is given in table 1. From the 1968-69 totals, however, the Ministry will save the prescription charges paid by patients and retained by pharmacists. These are estimated at £10.5 m. for England and Wales and £1,063,000 for

Scotland. After payments for agency services in respect of refunds the cost of pharmaceutical services in England is put at £135 m. and in Wales at £11 m.

The hospital services in England and Wales are estimated at £750,326,000 (£730,682,000) and in Scotland at £114,542,000 (£110,720,000). The analysis of the estimated expenditure by regional hospital boards and boards of governors of teaching hospitals in England and Wales include the details

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES COSTS — 1, CONTRACTORS

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Pharmacists:	£	£	£	£
Cost of drugs and appliances, etc.	105,673,000	107,250,000	11,659,000	11,958,300
Oncost allowance	12,356,000	11,250,000	2,068,000	2,121,000
Dispensing fees and rota payments	30,821,000	29,700,000	3,273,000	2,894,600
Medical and dental practitioners	6,800,000	7,300,000	344,000	349,700
Health centres	—	—	20,000	22,300

2, HOSPITALS

		Regional	Teaching
		£	£
Drugs	1966-67	15,607,678	3,962,302
	1967-68	16,526,000	4,159,000
	1968-69	17,237,000	4,322,000
Dressings	1966-67	3,733,359	748,786
	1967-68	3,976,000	784,000
	1968-69	4,147,000	814,000

in table 2. The estimates are taken from Civil Estimates (Class VI) 1968-69 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 11s.)

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In ENGLAND during October 1967 21,491,159 prescriptions (13,797,231 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £11,479,835, an average of 128.2d.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

HIGHER telephone and postal charges were announced in the House of Commons on April 10 by MR. ROY MASON (Postmaster General). The charges are expected to yield an extra £67 million a year. Three rates for timed telephone calls on STD and trunk calls are proposed. A peak rate throughout the day, Mondays to Fridays, a new intermediate rate during the day on Saturdays and a cheap rate throughout the night and on Sundays. Those charges are being introduced on October 1. A number of other charges are to be raised for other telephone call facilities. A "two-tier letter service" is starting on September 16, with a basic charge of fivepence for a first-class letter (guaranteed delivery within 24 hours) and fourpence for second-class.

Dental Treatment Charges

The Minister of Health (MR. KENNETH ROBINSON) laid before Parliament on April 18 regulations increasing from £1 to £1 10s. from May 1 the maximum charge to patients for dental treatment other than the supply of dentures as one of the measures to restrain Government expenditure. The expected saving in a full year is £1½ million, out of a total cost of dental treatment of nearly £70 million.

Patents Act, 1949

Asked by MR. RONALD BELL how many times he had exercised his powers under section 46(1) of the Patents Act, 1949, since June, 1965, MR. KENNETH ROBINSON, in a written answer on April 10, stated "Once, in March, 1966, to legalise purchases by hospitals during the period August 20, 1963, to April 15, 1965, from a manufacturer whose licence to manufacture the drug in question was found by the Divisional Court not to have been operative during that period. The authorisation had no connection with any previous ones. It did not have the approval of the patent owners. . . . The last batch of contracts in respect of patented drugs obtained from unlicensed sources overseas was made in April, 1964, and ended in September, 1965."

Deaths from Poisoning

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH provided Mr. J. Dempsey on April 10 with the information tabulated below about

the deaths from poisoning during the past five years. He added that, among children under fifteen, about three-quarters of the poisoning deaths were due to carbon monoxide or other gases or vapours

Selective Employment Tax

In a written answer on March 27, MR. J. DIAMOND told MR. P. A. R. BLAKER that the cost to the distributive trades of the increases in selective employment tax was estimated at approximately £45 millions in a full year.

Drug Resistance

The Minister of Health (MR. K. ROBINSON) told MR. T. P. G. KITSON in a written answer on March 26 he knew of no evidence justifying the setting up of a new committee of inquiry into the problems of transferable drug resistance.

Hearing Aids Bill

The Hearing Aids Bill introduced by Mr. Lawrence Pavitt on January 23 has been published (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d.) It provides for the establishment of a Hearing Aids Council to register manufacturers, to advise on the training of persons, and to register dispensers and suppliers of hearing aids.

LEGAL REPORTS

Administration Not Supply

THE High Court of Appeal, London, on March 13 allowed the appeal of Mrs. Janet Margery Harris, New Malden, Surrey, against a conviction at South-west London Sessions in June 1967 of supplying heroin to another person without being duly authorised or licensed, contrary to Regulation 8 of the Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations 1964 and Section (a) of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1965. Giving judgment the Lord Chief Justice said that a jury should not have been told they could convict Mrs. Harris, a drug addict, of supplying a Dangerous Drug merely because she injected a man with heroin. The man had pleaded guilty to unlawful possession of heroin, but Mrs. Harris claimed that the injection she gave the man was "one of his own". She was only helping him. The Lord Chief Justice said that there might have been evidence to show that the heroin was not the man's but the appellant's,

and if that was so she would be guilty of supplying, but there had been no direction to the jury on that point. The appeal was allowed and the conviction quashed.

Tablets by Forgery

A FIFTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD petrol-pump attendant, A. E. Parker, of no fixed abode, told Highgate, London, magistrates recently that he had forged a doctor's prescription to obtain some Daprisal tablets to help him with his problems. "I don't take things just for kicks or for the feeling they give me," he said. "I take them if I have a problem to overcome." Parker was appearing on remand after having pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing to obtaining 60 of the tablets by forgery at Pickles Chemist, Ballards Lane, Finchley, on February 2. He had admitted having failed to answer his bail on January 3. The court was told that the defendant visited his doctor on January 31 and was given a prescription for cough mixture. He wrote an additional order for the tablets on the prescription and on February 2 took it to the chemist and obtained the goods. The offence came to light when the chemist met the doctor later in the month. Parker told the magistrates that a doctor had prescribed some tablets for him and he took four a day. Another cut the dose to two a day and that was not enough. For forgery Parker was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for two years.

Trade Mark Use in Dispute

IN the High Court, London, on April 9, Mr. Justice Plowman stood over until April 26 an application by Parfums Givenchy, S.A., a French company manufacturing perfumes and toilet waters, for interlocutory orders restraining Parfums Givenchy, Ltd., and its parent, Innoxa (England), Ltd., New Bond Street, W.1, from using the trade marks "Le De Givenchy" and "L'Interdit" and from carrying on business under the name "Parfums Givenchy" or name including "Givenchy". An application by the defendant companies to stay the proceedings on the ground that the parties had agreed to refer to arbitration any difference arising under an agreement of July 1966 was also adjourned until the same date. The defendant companies undertook in the meantime to use the trade marks and trading style only in such manner as they were entitled to on the basis that the agreement still subsisted. Under the agreement of 1966 Parfums Givenchy, Ltd., were granted exclusive rights in the United Kingdom to sell the French company's products under their trade marks. It was alleged that there had been a breach of the agreement by Parfums Givenchy, Ltd., failing to reach a specified target figure of sales for 1967, and that the French company had determined the agreement on February 21.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses
CARLO ERBA.—After lire 2259 m. depreciation, net profits in 1967 were

POISONING DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1962-67						
NUMBERS						
AGE	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
0-4	89	104	133	129	133	100
5-14	32	25	35	35	50	36
15-19	94	111	106	119	120	117
20+	5,870	6,414	5,903	5,427	5,392	4,831
All ages	6,085	6,654	6,177	5,710	5,695	5,084
RATES PER MILLION						
0-4	23.5	26.7	33.2	31.4	31.9	24.0
5-14	4.7	3.7	5.2	5.2	7.3	5.1
15-19	26.7	30.4	28.6	31.9	32.3	33.0
20+	180.1	196.0	179.2	163.8	161.9	143.6
All ages	130.3	141.5	130.3	119.5	118.5	105.1

* Provisional figures.

lire 1,355.9 m. (lire 1,245.8 m.). Dividend is increased to lire 240 per share (from lire 220).

JEYES GROUP, LTD. — The company have acquired from Stephenson Clarke Shipping, Ltd., its business in the manufacture and marketing of liquid detergents and allied products for about £200,000.

MONSANTO CO., ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. — The annual report for 1967 mentions a decline of 8 per cent. in sales of the food ingredients and fine chemicals group. Saccharin and adipic acid moved in good volume but vanillin products were depressed by import competition. Sales of bulk aspirin were below expectations.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD. — Unilever, Ltd., are offering one Ordinary Unilever share plus £1 10s. in cash for every five Smith & Nephew Ordinary shares. For each cumulative preference share 19s. cash is offered. The Board has asked shareholders to take no action at present.

BEATSON, CLARK & CO., LTD. — Profits, before tax, for 1967 were £459,420 against a prospectus forecast in September 1967 of £415,000 and an actual £518,864 in 1966. Net profit was £272,420 (£326,325). A first and final dividend of 7½ per cent. is recommended. The prospectus stated a figure of 15 per cent. for a whole year and the Treasury agreed that as an entitlement.

BERK, LTD. — Group sales in 1967 were £16.9 million (£17.9m.) of which exports were 17 per cent. Profits, before tax, were £680,000 (£221,000) and dividend is sevenpence per share (same). The chairman (Mr. C. H. Tanner) in his annual review states that the group's share of the profits from B.C.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., in which Berk, Ltd., hold 50 per cent. of the shares, was £60,000 for the six months it had been in existence. The chemical division sales at £11.2 m. contributed 56 per cent. of the group's trading profit.

BOOKER BROTHERS, McCONNELL & CO., LTD. — The company through its subsidiary Bookers (Zambia) have acquired Holdsworths (Chemists), Ltd. and Northern Drug Co., Ltd. in Zambia. The consideration for all the shares is one million kwacha (UK £580,000). After taking into account financing costs there should be an addition of some 129,000 kwacha (UK £75,000) to the annual after-tax profits of Bookers (Zambia). [The story of Holdsworths — the largest group of retail chemists in Zambia was told in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, March 4, 1967, p. 203.—EDITOR.] The Booker group own a retail and wholesale drug chain in Trinidad, W. C. Ross, and manufacture and market pharmaceuticals and toiletries in the Caribbean in partnership with the BDH Group.

CROSFIELD CHEMICALS, LTD. — An extensive streamlining of all marketing, research and development is being undertaken by Crosfield Chemicals (Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.) at Warrington. It will involve selling under the Crosfield name products

manufactured at Warrington together with those produced by Chas. Lowe & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., and certain of the chemicals manufactured by Price's Chemicals, Ltd. (previously Price's (Bromborough), Ltd.). Marketing will be concentrated in two groups headed by Messrs. G. W. Hemy and A. Vickery, and subdivided into seven marketing divisions. Chas. Lowe & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., will cease to trade under that name and instead will trade under the name of Joseph Crosfield and Sons. Glycerin is now marketed by Prices Chemicals, Ltd., instead of by Glycerine, Ltd.

BUSINESS CHANGES

DUNSDON CHEMISTS, LTD., 52 Phoenix Road, London, N.W.1, have closed down.

T. CLAPHAM, camera repairer, has removed to 305 Harehills Lane, Leeds (telephone: Leeds 629973).

NORTH WESTERN FARMERS, LTD., Station Road, Nantwich, Ches., have added a pharmaceutical department to their premises.

LR INDUSTRIES, LTD., is the new trading title of London Rubber Industries, Ltd., North Circular Road, London, E.4. The telephone number is now 01-527 2377.

THREE more of Albright & Wilson, Ltd.'s subsidiaries, Albright & Wilson (Mfg.), Ltd., Associated Chemical Companies, Ltd., and Marchon Products, Ltd., ceased trading under those names on April 1. They now trade under the parent company name while adopting the following divisional names: — Oldbury division, Associated Chemical Companies division and Marchon division.

APPOINTMENTS

Executives

SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., have appointed Mr. J. B. Evans, M.P.S., their marketing manager. Mr. Evans was formerly home sales manager.

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO., have appointed Messrs. P. Brett and Ian Murdoch, brand managers, Messrs. J. Jacobs and G. Banks are appointed assistant brand managers.

PERSONALITIES

MR. JAMES M. FORSYTH, joint managing director, William Davidson, Ltd., Aberdeen, was presented with gifts from directors and staff when he retired recently. Mr. Forsyth joined the company fifty years ago as a message boy, and then became a traveller, before promotion to joint managing director three years ago.

PROFESSOR C. H. STAINIER is the new chairman of the European Pharmacopoeia Commission. He succeeds Professor G. B. Marini-Bettolo, who has completed the maximum three-year period. Professor Stainier is professor of pharmaceutical chemistry in the University of Liège, president of the Belgian *Conseil Supérieur de l'Ordre des Pharmaciens* and a member of the Belgian Pharmacopoeia Commission. He holds doctorates *honoris*

causa of the Universities of Bordeaux and Lille and in 1966 was the recipient of the Flückiger gold medal.

MR. L. J. WALKER, F.P.S., chief pharmacist at the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, retired on March 29 after sixteen years' service with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Mr. Walker was apprenticed with Potter & Clarke, Ltd., for five years before entering the London School of Pharmacy in 1922. In his first year he gained a Martindale medal as the most promising student. In 1924 he gained other medals for chemistry, pharmacy and pharmacognosy when he completed the Pharmaceutical Society's Major examination. He returned to Potter & Clarke



Mr. Walker receives his retirement presentations from Mr. Falder.

as an analyst and became works manager and deputy director. In 1957 he joined Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in a newly created post as manager of the pharmaceutical division, and was responsible for bringing successfully into operation in 1956 a new £400,000 pharmaceutical building and in 1961 a new finished stock warehouse. His appointment as chief pharmacist dates from 1964; it brought him additional responsibilities as adviser to the many overseas manufacturing companies of the Wellcome Foundation. On his retirement Mr. Walker received from Mr. A. N. Falder (personnel director of the Foundation) an automatic, calendar gold wrist watch and a garden hammock from colleagues and friends at home and overseas.

DEATHS

CLEAR. — On March 31, Mr. Henry William Clear, 312 Victoria Park Road, Leicester. Mr. Clear qualified in 1894 and retired in 1958.

RODEN. — On March 16, Mr. William Howard Roden, M.P.S., 4 Boldmere Road, Wyde Green, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. Mr. Roden qualified in 1924.

SIMNETT. — On March 21, Mr. Harold John Simnett, M.P.S., Ainsdale, 117 Leicester Road, Quordon, nr. Loughborough, Leics. Mr. Simnett qualified in 1925.

TODD. — On January 11, Mrs. Freda Mary Todd, Moorshead Road, Gonubie Mouth, East London, South Africa. Mrs. Todd qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1915 and retired from the Register in 1934.

WELLS. — On February 10, Mr. Frederick Harris Wells, M.P.S., 13 Delph Road, Merley, Dorset. Mr. Wells qualified in 1920.

TWO MAYORS AT WAREHOUSE OPENING

Protocol waived to allow "employed" mayor to cut tape

LOOKING around for a dignitary to open the company's new warehouse at Stamford Hill, London, N.16, on April 19, the chairman of Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Mr. William H. Scholl) sent for Arthur White from the elastic-hosiery department. For

employees in two sittings. Stored aluminium foil-packed lunches from a deep freeze are cooked in twenty minutes in an infra-red oven. The warehouse has one manufacturing activity, the manufacture of Scholl Tubegauze.



Mr. Arthur White, elastic hosiery machine mechanic with the company and reigning mayor of Islington, cuts the tape at the new warehouse of Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. White, a machine mechanic working with forty women employees, is also mayor of Islington. He has been with the company for twenty years. Protocol was observed by first obtaining permission (and inviting to be present) the mayor of Hackney (councillor Albert Samuels). The new warehouse has been designed for maximum efficiency using labour-saving equipment. It comprises five buildings, covers an area of 52,000 sq. ft., and has a storage capacity of 2,000 3 ft. x 2 ft. racks. An analysis was first carried out to ensure that space and staff were used to the fullest advantage. One man is able to service all operations on the main packing line. He communicates with various parts of the warehouse by telephone, which is also connected to the company's St. John Street factory. Goods in the main warehouse are laid on racks in order of popularity. Bulk stocks are kept on specially designed false floors above. In a warehouse storing 450,000 Scholl band-aids a continuous moving roller-type conveyor belt takes goods to the packing bay. A colourful canteen is capable of seating the hundred em-



Part of the foam rubber section in the new warehouse. (Mr. and Mrs. William H. Scholl in background.)

WELLCOME MUSEUM

A change of title

THE Wellcome trustees have decided to rename their historical medical museum and library the Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine, so that its title should be more in keeping with its status and functions. The trustees are at present expanding the accommodation for the Museum. They have invited Professor W. C. Gibson, Vancouver, Canada; Mr. F. Greenaway (Science Museum); Professor R. Hall (Imperial College); Dr. Charles Newman (Royal College of Physicians) and Professor J. Stuedgen (University) to form an advisory panel under the chairmanship of Lord Cohen of Birkenhead. Dr. F. N. L. Synter has accepted an invitation to act as an assessor for the panel. Lord Murray of Newhaven will represent the trustees, and Dr. P. O. Williams will act as secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Membership Ahead of Target.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, report that, in five weeks since the new Ovaltiners Club was launched, it recruited some 20,000 members, nearly one-fifth of the entire membership target for the first full year.

Make-up Artist Appointed.—Dorothy Gray, Ltd., have engaged as make-up artist at their salon at 45 Conduit Street, London, W.1, Mr. Daine Dalzell, a Canadian, who will visit key stores around the country to introduce the company's Elation make-up collection demonstrating new make-up techniques.

Free Entrance.—Agfa-Gevaert Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, are offering customers free admission to the last day of the Agfacolor film golf tournament, being held at Stoke Poges golf club, May 9-11. To secure a ticket an empty Agfacolor film pack (cine or still) together with a stamped and addressed return envelope should be sent to the company's advertising department by May 1.

A Portrait for "Miss Pears."—Once again Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., P.O. Box 1.D.Y., Portman Square, London, W.1, are sponsoring a "Miss Pears" competition for the prettiest little girl under twelve in the United Kingdom. "Miss Pears, 1968" will receive a cheque for £500 with the added "perk" of a portrait painted by Sir William Hutchinson, who has painted many portraits of the Royal Family. Presentation and crowning ceremony are due to take place in London on July 23, when the overall winner will be selected from six area winners, each of whom will receive £100. Twenty-five runners-up will also receive £25 each. Entry forms are incorporated in Press advertisements and included in all packs of Pears soap.

PROFIT-AND-LOSS OF SAFETY

Need for costing works accidents

ONLY by bringing home the cost to a manufacturer of accidents in his works could a major advance be made in industrial safety, argued Mr. S. Price (Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.) in an address to the Central Metropolitan Safety Group recently.

Four Category System

Mr. Price advocated recording accidents in four categories, namely those that caused damage and personal injuries; those that caused damage and no personal injuries; those that caused personal injuries and no damage; and those that caused no damage and no personal injuries. Reporting systems for the first three categories were, he said, relatively simple. Personal injuries were already recorded by the surgery or first-aid post as a statutory requirement. Damage to plant or property called for repair or replacement, involving the issue of a requisition form to the maintenance department. To separate damage from ordinary wear and tear the reason why repairs or

replacement were needed had to be given. If the reasons were not given the replacement could be withheld. That soon procured compliance. The requisition form for damage or replacement could be of a different colour than the ordinary form, and a member of the safety department could daily extract the required information from the orders. Since the standard cost for repairs to damaged plant, etc., was the same as for ordinary repairs, all that is required for recording costs of accident damage was to give damage repair or replacement a separate or sub code number. That system would also pinpoint the damaged plant, making it a simple matter to calculate loss of production or length of delay before the plant again became operative. To study accidents of all kinds (not simply injuries) was not to lower human values. If the causes of accidents, whether or not they resulted in injury, could be ascertained, the information was available for improving processes and procedures and raising safety levels.

TRADE NOTES

Now at the 80-million Mark.—Hough Hseason & Co., Ltd., Chapel Street, Manchester, recently turned out their eighty-millionth bottle of orange juice which they have been packing for the Ministry of Health since 1948.

A Larger-size Tube.—International Chemical Co., Ltd., 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, have added to their range of Preparation-H products for haemorrhoids a 2-oz. ointment pack, supplementing the present standard-size tube and the suppositories in sixes and tens.

Profit Margins Maintained.—Following the recent increase in purchase tax, Jackel & Co., Ltd., Kitty Brewster Estate, Blyth, Northumberland, have increased the gross profit margin on each of their lines so as to ensure the same profit on return as before the increase.

Poultry Fair Exhibit.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, are featuring at a poultry fair at Stoke Mandeville, Bucks, Decco coccidiostat, Rovamycin day-old injection pack for the control of mycoplasmosis in chicks and poults, and Emtryl for treating and preventing blackhead in turkeys and chickens.

Sunglass Prices Unchanged.—Polaroid (U.K.) Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have absorbed the increase of purchase tax on sunglass cases and prices remain unchanged for the season. Sales of items in the 1968 collection are ahead of last year's by at least 30 per cent., stretching production capacity. So that no further orders for model 509 in all colours, 645 in both colours, 658 white and 642 bronze can be accepted.

Distribution Arrangements.—The CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Basingstoke, Hants, have contracted with William H. Rorer, Inc., Fort Washington, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., to manufacture and distribute, in the U.K. Rorer's Maa-lox products, Ananase, and other pharmaceuticals soon to be introduced.—On April 3, BERK, LTD., took over the distribution of certain chemical products of Unwin Camp Corporation, New York. They include acid-refined tall oils, pine oils, and a complete range of terpene chemicals. Many of the materials covered by the arrangement will be available in bulk.

"Do-it-yourself" Make-up Tests.—Lentheric, Ltd., have opened at their premises at 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, an experimental make-up centre, the "Beauty Spot," where any girl may try Lentheric cosmetics free. At the centre expert consultants will help callers to choose colours for their "experiments," but will not apply preparations unless specifically asked for help. The idea is to enable users to try out the products for themselves, as they would in their own home, but without having to buy them first. There is a special advisory service for brides. There are six make-up bays, equipped to give either daytime or evening lighting conditions.

Bonus Offers

PHILLIP FARRINGTON (PHARMACIST FRIEND), LTD., 4 St. Elmo Avenue, Offerton, Stockport, Ches. Yeast-plus tablets, Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

F. C. PATON (SOUTHPORT), LTD., P.O. Box 5, 1a Peets Lane, Southport, Lancs. Thum. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

BURFORD LABORATORIES, LTD., Nottingham (distributors: Onward Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., North End Road, Wembley, Middlesex). No-rash. Thirteen invoiced as twelve; forty-two invoiced as thirty-six.

HELENA RUBINSTEIN, LTD., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1. Apple Blossom skin perfume. Free travel pack with each purchase (pack contains twin bottles of apple blossom dusting powder and hand lotion in flower pink fold-over case). Until May 10.

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., Leatherhead, Surrey. Ronson electric shavers. Cash bonus of 7s. 6d. for each shaver taken into stock. Cash is given in return for claim on a serially-numbered voucher wrapped around each shaver pack. For every twenty-four vouchers handled, a wholesaler receives three Ronson K-type shavers free.

CUXSON, GERRARD & Co., LTD., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Warley. Wores: Carnation foot comforts. Bonus of 1 doz. corn caps on special foot-comforts parcel offer containing 6 doz. each corn caps, six only callous caps, bunion rings (thin and thick), chiropody felt (thin and thick), and foot powder), 1 doz. each corn rings (thin and thick), chiropody felt medium, and corn paint. In addition the 6 doz. corn caps can count as part of quantity required to qualify for Carnation corn cap bonus of nine cartons on order for 2 gross or thirty-six on order for 2 gross.

Premium Offers

BEECHAM PRODUCTS (U.K.), Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Purchaser gets one shilling off his next small, two shillings off his next large size.

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, nr. Maidstone, Kent. Kotex feminine towels. Sachet of Femfresh in each pack of sizes 1 and 2.

Competitions

A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Ovaltine "Happy Families" competition. Two prizes of cedarwood "leisure homes"; a record to every entrant completing five attempts.

OPTREX, LTD., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex. Optrex eye lotion and ointment and Optone, £1,000 in cash prizes to chemists and the chance of a British European Airways Silver Wing holiday worth £300. Chemists' window displays will be photographed by Miss "Eye Spy" and printed at fortnightly intervals in the trade press during the competition period, and chemists recognising their window can claim to be included in the final judging for the Silver Wing holiday. They may themselves submit a photograph for inclusion in the judging.

J. & J. COLMAN, LTD., Carlton Works, Norwich. Robinson's baby foods. "How old is Richard?" contest. Mothers are asked to guess age of baby boy illustrated in current advertising. Three packet tops must be sent with every entry. First prize: £1,000 to be invested, on behalf of the baby, in the Abbey National Building Society, where it will grow

to £2,319 in twenty years. Winner has the option to take prize money in cash. Second prize: £500; third prize £250, each in premium bonds or cash. Fifty consolation prizes of £5 each, £100 bonus to retailer selling to first prize-winner.

Discontinued

BENGUE & Co., LTD., Mount Pleasant, Alport, Wembley. Argent prot. nit, 10 per cent. and 25 per cent.; Eucatropine 1 per cent. and rose Bengal 1 per cent.

BOOTS PURE DRUG Co., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham. Tusana sedative cough linctus (40 fl. oz.). Bottles of 4 fl. oz. continue available.

FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics. Ferriovenin, all sizes. Bile Beans. Pack of eighty-four "twists."

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. Isolevin (20's); Indorm (10's). Isolevin (100's), Isolevin solution (10 mls) and Indorm (100's) continue available.

K. G. JOHNSTON & SON, 255 Dalry Road, Edinburgh, 11. Gastroton. All sizes.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Folvite tablets, 5-mgm. (100); Aureomycin capsules 50-mgm. (twenty-five); Achromycin tablets 50-mgm. (twenty-five); troches 15-mgm. (twenty-five); Ledercoart cream with neomycin, 5 mg.; Achromycin ear solution; Achromycin V capsules 50-mgm. (100) Aureomycin ear solution, Aureomycin capsules 50-mgm. (100); Varidase intramuscular, 25,000 units; Achromycin ophthalmic powder sterilised; Lederplex capsules (500); Ledermycin ointment 0.5 per cent (20-gm. tube).

MAY ROBERTS & Co., London, N.16 (agents). Dr. Hooper's female pills. All stocks cleared (makers in voluntary liquidation).

PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. Atutrin "S" (antroidin) in rubber-coated vial; ferrous sulphate Emplets, 5-gr., in bottle of 100; Haliverol 5 mls; Mercardan ampoules, 2-mil, pack of twelve; mercuric oxide eye ointment in tube; Metagen capsules 250; Mycozol dusting powder in tin; Orygene, pack of 500; Pitressin ampoules, 0.5-mil, pack of six; and prednisolone tablets, 5-mgm., pack of twenty-five; veterinary Chlormycetin tincture aerosol, colourless, in tin of approx. 3 fl. oz., and veterinary Nema worm capsules (pack of six 2.5-mil.).

PFIZER, LTD., Sandwich, Kent. Terramycin sugar-coated tablets, 50-mgm. Pack of 100.

RIKER LABORATORIES, Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics. Intralgin liquid (8-oz. and 32-oz. packs). Replaced by 250-mil and 1000-mil bottles.

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Taractan tablets. Pack of 250 5-mgm. (pack of fifty continues available).

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES, LTD. Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Pendex, Benzdrine tablets 5-mgm. and Canotane.

SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Dilacol (500-tablet pack).

Trade Shows

An Exhibition of Italian Cosmetics.—The Italian Institute for Foreign Trade is putting on, at the Italian Trade Centre, 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, May 27-31, an exhibition of the latest Italian cosmetics, perfumery, toiletries, wigs and packaging. The exhibition is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. to trade and Press visitors only (admission free on invitation card sent to those who complete and forward coupon provided in an announcement elsewhere in this issue). A score of firms are participating, some already established in Britain and some seeking representatives. The centre was set up in 1963 and has already staged fifty such exhibitions in connection with other industries.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Potassium Chloride by Sustained Release.—Matthews & Wilson, Ltd., 45 Morrish Road, London, S.W.2, are now marketing sustained release potassium-chloride tablets under the name Reponek. Each uncoated tablet contains 500 mgm. of potassium chloride, B.P., in a sustained-release base. Pack is a bottle of 500.

Asthma and Peptic-ulcer Treatments.—A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex, have introduced two new preparations, a mixture Asthmaussin for the symptomatic treatment and prophylaxis of attacks of bronchial asthma and Robalate liquid indicated in the treatment of peptic ulcer. Asthmaussin contains in each 5 mls 100 mgm. of glyceryl guaiacolate, 12 mgm. of ephedrine sulphate, and 4 mgm. of phenobarbitone. The pack is a bottle of 20 oz. Robalate liquid contains in each 5 mls 0.5 gm. of dihydroxy-aluminium aminoacetate. The pack is a bottle of 20 oz.

Menstrual Corrective.—Available from the pharmaceutical division of Schering Chemicals, Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, is a new speciality Controvar, produced, it is understood, at the request of the medical profession, to cater for those patients, particularly young girls, who suffer from menstrual disorders and who might be embarrassed if given a preparation that was readily recognisable as an oral contraceptive. Controvar is stated to be identical with Gynovlar 21 but it is presented in a neutral pack (a tube containing twenty-one tablets) and in bottles of 500 tablets.

OSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Cologne-drenched Tissues.—The 4711 Cologne range distributed by Scott & Towne, Ltd., 50 Upper Brook Street,



London, W.1, now includes Colognettes Cologne-drenched tissues in sachet designed for slipping into the pocket or purse.

Make-up Quartet for the Summer.—Coty (England), Ltd., 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, have created four new make-up products for the spring and summer of 1968. The series, Secret Make-up collection, comprises Moisture Veil, a light dewy liquid make-up of which a faint film is claimed to cover every skin flaw as well as moisturising. The product is available in six shades: sunny, satin and misty beiges, and lush, honey and dawn glows. Coty highlighter is a pearly white cream

to put the accent on features. Third product is a translucent loose powder in natural shade — “fluff with its own puff”; and the fourth member of the series is a translucent compact in pressed powder in three tints (natural, honey and blush). In the new packs the company's baroque scroll design is in raw sienna against a white background.

Packs Redesigned.—The present jars of Pacquins hand cream are being replaced by two new sizes. The makers, Unicliffe, Ltd., Unimart House, Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent, state that the change is part of an extensive programme to modernise and redesign the



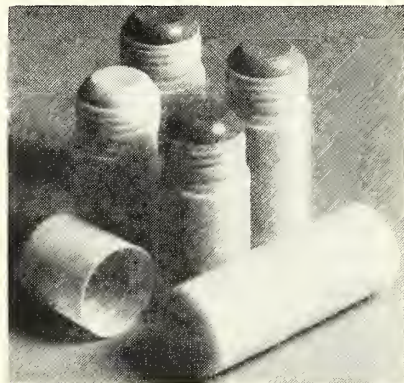
entire range of Pacquins products. The new-style jars have labels printed in red and gold and white caps overprinted with a gold motif. The new standard jar contains 58 gm. and the large jar 103 gm. Both sizes are supplied in outer of 1 doz.



NOW NATIONALLY LAUNCHED: “Super-Active” Cool Charm, successor to Cool Charm regular (see C. & D., March 30, p. 285) is now being launched nationally in April after a test marketing. Makers are Beecham Toiletries Division, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

New Silk-based Cosmetics.—Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1, have “added a new excitement to make-up” with Silk Highlights, a lightly tinted silvery cream that can be used between the brows to widen eyes, on a chin that tends to recede, down the centre of a short nose, or down the middle of a narrow face. For a soft translucent look it is used after a moisturiser and under foundation; for a bolder more luminous look over foundation and under face powder; for a really dramatic look on top of a complete make-up. Another new Rubinstein product is leg and body make-up which, smoothed on, gives a matt finish that “makes legs look lovely with or

without stockings” and conceals blemishes. It is in three shades (swinging beige, cool copper and bouncy bronze), the first a natural, the second and third more brown in tone. Pack is a large tube.



GLOSS ROUGE IN SWIVEL STICK: Packs of new “Face Gleaner” of Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, W.1.

SUNDRIES

Battery-operated Toothbrush.—The Sona battery-operated toothbrush of N. C. Joseph, Ltd., Stratford-on-Avon, Warwicks, “will soon become,” state the manufacturers, “an automatic choice of hygienically minded families.” The brush has four interchangeable brushing heads of different colours in one family pack.

Colourful Face Squares.—Illustration shows in their display outer new Watersprite Carnival face square Ref. G312 by Solport Bros., Ltd., Portia House, Goring Street, Goring by Sea. The square is offered in four “exciting” new colours (fuschia, azure, Persian orange and deep green lake) in two-



colour printed carton of 1 doz. Each is in individual printed polybags. The new colours are additional to the already available G296 (white), G300E (pastel colours) and G295 (eight colours and four white).

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Not Listed

SIR,—I refer to the copy under the subheading "Principals" (*C. & D.*, April 13, p. 335) and I object to the omission of Dr. E. G. Bryant's name as one of the heads of the department of pharmacy, Birmingham Central Technical College. As a past student who owes much to his enlightened guidance I would like to see this omission rectified.

W. K. WARREN,
Twickenham, Middlesex

Seeds of Benevolence

SIR,—Those of your readers who send me a request (with stamped addressed envelope for reply) before May I will receive free in the near future two or three packets of different species of eucalyptus tree. I would suggest that those who receive the seeds should send a donation to the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent or Birdsgrove House funds or other charity. The seeds should be planted under glass before June.

R. V. OWEN,
5 Cross Street,
Ellesmere, Salop

Traced

SIR,—Further to my letter dated December 14, 1967 (see *C. & D.*, December 23/30, 1967, p. 586) concerning a man giving the name "A. S. Hill" who obtained a quantity of toilet requisites in Peterborough by false pretences, I would now advise you that a man has been arrested in connection with this offence at Salisbury, Wilts, whilst perpetrating a similar offence at a wholesale grocers in that area. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the assistance you have given us in this connection.

H. R. MADDOCKS,
Chief Superintendent,
Mid-Anglia Constabulary,
Peterborough, Northants

Brand Names

SIR,—May I direct Mr. Teeling-Smith's attention ("Brand Names," *C. & D.*, April 6, p. 310) in reply to "Hospital Pharmacist" (*C. & D.*, March 23, p. 262) to my letter on the same subject (*C. & D.*, March 30, p. 286) which backed E. C. Tenner's suggestion of only one name for a drug. Much of what Mr. Teeling-Smith says about particle size, pharmacological laboratory measurement, etc., supports my conclusions about standardisation and one name (either pharmacopoeial or proprietary) and not his last sentence, which would result only in more Babel. I would respectfully submit that both he and "Hospital Pharmacist" can now accept my conclusions and that those conclusions are still valid after full discussion. I think, too, we should also all conclude that people like Professors Shotton, Stenlake and Beckett and the chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conferences, as being representative of the academic section of pharmacy as well as industry, are

the ones best fitted to help us adjudicate between products on matters of pharmacy or biopharmacy so that we and they can advise doctors accordingly. The pharmaceutical industry cannot be its own sole adjudicator! If Mr. Teeling-Smith considers adding "B. W. & Co." or "B.D.H." or "Pfizer" to be cumbersome in the few instances that might justifiably arise, then I give him up as hopeless. Any company whose name was cumbersome could soon deal with the matter. Readers will remember, I hope, that I did not advocate total banning of brand names, only that, apart from the original product, a medicine should, so to speak,

"AN AGREEABLE NOVELTY"

South-east Londoners hold a "working supper"

SOUTH-EAST Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently held a "working supper" which was voted "an agreeable novelty" by the twenty-three members who attended. After supper Mr. David Sharpe (a member of Council and of the Inner London Pharmaceutical Committee) described the work and activities of a Council member and outlined the work of the four Council committees with which he was concerned (Ethical, Law, Publications and Educational-and-Scientific). The last-named had been actively concerned for ten years in the Council decision to abandon reciprocity. The Council had incurred a bad Press as a result of the decision, but it had been forced on them by political considerations in the countries concerned. On problems of naming of dispensed medicines on labels unless the prescriber directed otherwise the Council had had to concede that the question was invariably medical and not pharmaceutical. Recommendations would be coming from the Council about helping post-graduate students to make the best use of their twelve months' practical experience in general-practice pharmacy. The medicines Bill, said Mr. Sharpe, would involve a potential danger in Part I that any future Minister of Health would have tremendous power to bring in regulations almost without reference to Parliament. He called attention to the limitation on counter prescribing (clause ten, 4(a)), under which pharmacists would not be allowed to prescribe for a third party (for example a sick husband or child) but only for the "person . . . present in the pharmacy at the time of the request". It could not be ignored that large vested interests wanted both the "general sale" and "automatic vending" lists to be wide in scope. The speaker read several quotations from Hansard to show how strong was the opposition the Society had to fight.

An acceptable compromise could alone be hoped for. Under the Bill, registration of premises might be transferred without previous notice and without payment of a further fee for the current year, and that loss of in-

make up its mind whether to be pharmacopoeial or otherwise, the pharmacopoeial (and B.N.F.) specifications being made more precise, of course, and excessive plugging and unnecessary proprietaries not occurring in future. The economics of selling the pharmacopoeial products may in some instances need stabilising or even up-grading, and there may be some problem of "dumping," but that is a separate matter and one which also causes me some concern, but we have to remember that Sainsbury also suggested an economic development body. Here, I feel, lies the underlying fear of both Mr. Teeling-Smith and the pharmaceutical industry. But as long as academic freedom and professionalism endure under these proposals those fears would be groundless.

GENERAL PRACTICE PHARMACIST

come for the Society was bound to mean an increase in the retention fee. Mr. M. P. COOKE asked "Does not the speaker think we lack a sufficient voice in Parliament?" MR. SHARPE replied that, because of the statutory need for personal supervision, it was difficult for a pharmacist in general practice to stand for Parliament. Mr. Ivor Richard, M.P., had been briefed as the Society's spokesman on the Bill. He told MR. PETER GIBSON, who asked how an M.P.S. could get into Parliament, that the Society had an election fund from which it could contribute to the election expenses of a member who wished to contest a seat. MRS. M. E. BOX said that the idea of medicines being sold from vending machines was especially frustrating to pharmacists who were also mothers. Why could it not be stopped? MR. SHARPE's answer was: "We have to live in a world of practical politics." The Council and the British Medical Association had both made strong representations against automatic vending, but when it was known that the House of Commons itself sanctioned an aspirin vending machine in the Members' canteen, it must be seen that people wanted such things. He told MR. F. E. HOOK that one could not make one's own cough mixture and sell it without a licence.

AID FOR ADDICTS

New centre in East London

A CENTRE to help young persons addicted or dependent upon drugs, other than heroin and cocaine, was opened at 8 Queensbridge Road, London, E.2, on April 16. Known as the East London Addiction Centre, it has been organised under the direction of Dr. C. M. Swan. It is pointed out that the majority of young people dependent on amphetamines are wholly dependent on the black market for supplies and therefore do not usually come into contact with the medical profession until after a court appearance. The centre hopes to help such youngsters at an early stage. It is planned in due course to hold group therapy sessions.



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

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Talent on Tap

At a time when students of the world are tending to make their opinions known through demonstrations—sometimes even violent ones—it is pleasing to record that British pharmaceutical students are achieving their ends by painstaking negotiations. The British Pharmaceutical Students' Association has long sought recognition by the Pharmaceutical Society that it is the representative body for pharmacy students, and this year's conference—the 26th (see p. 357)—was the first since that recognition was gained. Members of the Association may question why it has taken so long to achieve and may speculate whether it would have come about even now had not the Society found itself losing contact with both undergraduates and non-registering graduates.

Annual cost to the Society's membership of supporting the Association (relieving it of the burden of going cap-in-hand to the industry) has been set at 10s. per head of Association membership—a total of something over £800 on current figures. That may be found a small price to pay for greater professional unity in the future and more active participation in pharmaceutical affairs by the younger generation of pharmacists.

The proposal (see *C. & D.*, April 13, p. 332) that places should be found for student representatives on branch committees of the Pharmaceutical Society is also to be welcomed. It is the more likely to bear fruit because it is being brought about by discussion with the local B.P.S.A. organisation rather than on an individual basis. Council members who have taken part in the forum at recent conferences, or have attended the social events, have often expressed pleasurable surprise at the high standard of debate and the depth of questioning. They may have followed it up with the question "Where does all the talent go?"

It is now up to the branches—not alone those with schools of pharmacy in their areas—to follow the Council's lead and encourage their youth by putting the talent to good use before enthusiasm has time to wane.

"Is It So Named in the Bond?"

At the commencement of the Statutory Committee's hearings on April 4 (see p. 346) the chairman (Sir Benjamin Ormerod) made a statement:—

"It has been the practice ever since this Committee was inaugurated," he said, "not to publish the names of persons against whom complaints have been made and in respect of whom inquiries are held, unless the Committee has decided to apply one of two sanctions: either to remove a man's name from the Pharmaceutical

Register, or to admonish him . . . This has been considered by the Council (see *C. & D.*, February 17, p. 151) who have come to the conclusion that there is no reason why those names should not be published. If a case is dismissed, it is not to the pharmacist's discredit. In future those names may be published . . . unless the Committee comes to the conclusion that, because of the circumstances of the case, they should ask the *Journal* not to publish the names. So far as the Press is concerned, we are not in a position to ask them one way or another, except to say that they have loyally acceded to our request not to publish the names of pharmacists and I think we can rely on their good taste."

The *Journal*, it will of course be understood, is the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society, which must publish or withhold names as the Council decides. "The Press," on the other hand, includes this paper, and while we may modestly accept, with any of our contemporaries that have ever given publicity to Statutory Committee proceedings, the praise of our loyalty and good taste, the decision what course to take lies in our own hands.

It is true that in the past we have published names only when they have been directed to be removed from the register. Our intention has been to make clear in our reports, for the generality of members, the issues involved and the arguments that have influenced the Committee in arriving at its decisions, so that each member may decide whether, in the light of the findings, he needs to make any change in his own conduct or to note the interpretations put by the Statutory Committee upon "Matters of Professional Conduct." So far as the individuals appearing before the Committee were concerned we were always conscious that our published reports were necessarily summaries and that, in order to be scrupulously fair if a name were published, we might need to give the proceedings *in extenso*. We have therefore omitted names except as already stated.

To the policy we have propounded we should have been prepared to continue adhering. Agreed that there is no discredit, as the chairman says, in having a complaint dismissed. But what if the decision is adjourned for twelve months, as it often is? How does the credit or discredit then lie?

However, the statement by Sir Benjamin Ormerod alters the situation entirely. When names are being given in the Society's journal there is no point in keeping silent about them. Indeed it might lay us open to the charge that we had some ulterior motive in withholding the name.

In the circumstances, therefore, we shall normally give the names of all persons called before the Statutory Committee except those we are specially requested by its chairman not to disclose.

NEW BOOKS

Lexicum Pharmaceuticum

Council of Europe (obtainable in Great Britain from H.M. Stationery Office), 8½ x 5¼ in. Pp. 129. 10s.

DESIGNED to replace the "Glossary in Five Languages of Principal Pharmaceutical Terms" published by the Council of Europe in 1962, the lexicon contains almost three times as many terms as the earlier edition (1,144 against 418). Basic vocabulary is now given in German, with the English, French, Italian and Dutch equivalents beneath. Each word group is numbered, and reference is given to the number in an alphabetical index in each other language.

SHOP TOPIC—4

Treat Assistants As Key People

IF you have one employee, you yourself contribute only half of the normal working hours that go into your business. With three employees, you will contribute only a quarter. In either case, the attitude of employees to their work clearly exercises a profound influence on the prosperity of your business.

Indeed, as the number of employees grows, it may truthfully be said that employees have a greater direct influence on the success of the business than you have yourself. How they are treated, and the spirit in which they do their work, will thus have immense consequences on profitability. They are key people and you will want to treat them as such.

The ideal boss stands almost in the position of a parent or schoolmaster in relation to the less senior members of his staff. He should feel something of a parent's joy or schoolmaster's pride in the progress of a sales assistant. And what will count most in the long run is the personal and individual tuition given in close association with the actual doing of the job. Nor will you yourself fail to realise that, if you interest yourself in increasing the personal efficiency of your employees, the competitive power of your business will inevitably be strengthened.

Courtesy and consideration in dealing with employees are indispensable if atmosphere is to be built up. Your example in these matters as proprietor will encourage employees to use the same courtesy and consideration in dealing with customers and also in dealing with fellow-employees, thus lubricating the human side of the business. In this field, example is the most powerful instructor.

To take employees into your confidence in your business planning is also desirable. Apart from its usefulness in promoting the interest of employees in their work, the step has considerable practical value. In any plan which you have, there may easily be some snag or weakness that you have overlooked. If employees know what is in your mind, they will have a chance of drawing your attention to possibilities that you have missed but they have seen.

To a pleasant working atmosphere an immense contribution can be made by courtesy and consideration and a knowledge of what is in the mind of the proprietor. Mutual helpfulness is also useful. Thus, if Miss Brown is away ill, does a fellow-employee call at her home to ask after progress? Pay is important to almost all employees, but the working atmosphere also counts for much.

Employees do not expect their personal problems to be solved for them and there must, of course, be a limit to your "paternalism." But it will help a lot if an employee temporarily up against a difficulty finds that your support is behind her in her efforts to overcome it. When people are on top of the world, they do not need help. It is help given when it is needed that is remembered.

Pay often presents problems, and you will settle it in relation to labour supply and demand, the practice of the trade, comparability, and local conditions. If, in addition to basic pay, there is for each employee an incentive (say a commission based on total non-dispensing turnover), preferably calculated weekly, it could well work wonders and provide continuous incentive to extra effort.

To calculate commission on total turnover would not be effective in a large store, the connection between the effort of the individual assistant and the store's turnover being too remote. With the small numbers involved in the independent chemist shop it could encourage staff to work as a team. And in your own business, as you well know, team work can produce astonishing results, including a valuable sense of partnership. STANLEY TOWNSEND

Any Business Questions?

Must I, under the New Companies Act, disclose to the public my remuneration as a director?

YES. The chairman's remuneration must be shown separately, and the aggregate of all emoluments, fees, percentage and other types of income must be divided. The details must be subdivided so as to show the number of directors whose remuneration falls into a scale increasing in multiples of £2,500.

I ceased carrying on business a short while ago and now I have had tax demands not only for my last year of business but additional ones for the two previous years. Is that correct?

YES. The Inland Revenue are entitled to raise additional assessments for the two years before the year of cessation from business where adjustment to the actual profits apportioned on a time basis as opposed to the normal preceding-year basis would benefit them.

From Apothecary to Pharmacist—Series 2

By T. D. WHITTET, B.SC., PH.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

RUMANIA

THE oldest general title for pharmacy in Rumania is SPITZERIE and for pharmacist SPITZER. They came from the Neo-Greek language and started to be used at about the middle of the eighteenth century. They were once popular but are disappearing in favour of FARMACIE or FARMACIA for the pharmacy and FARMACIST for the pharmacist. The older words closely resemble the English spicer, the French



A Bucharest pharmacy

[Photo by courtesy, C. Lefton, F.P.S.]

épicier and the Italian *speziale*. The titles APOTECA for the pharmacy and APOTECAR for the pharmacist were used only in north Moldavia and Transylvania. They came from the German words and first appeared at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The form APTIKA appeared in middle and southern Moldavia at about the same time, being borrowed from the Ukraine.

Farmacie and farmacist were borrowed from the French, and first appeared in the middle of the nineteenth century. They have almost entirely replaced the older terms. The Rumanian word for drug is DROGA, from which came DROGHIST, druggist, and DROGHERIE, drug store.

The author thanks Mr. M. Savai, of the cultural department of the Legation of the Rumanian People's Republic, for information on Rumanian titles.



State pharmacy No. 33.

[Photo by courtesy, Dr. Edward Gurr.]

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S APRIL MEETING

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 13, p. 332)

NEXT item in the Law Committee's report was to the effect that it considered that, though the decision of the divisional court in the case *Sleep v. New Forest Rural District Council* (C. & D., March 30, p. 281), namely that the supply of drugs on a National Health Service prescription was a service and not a sale, was to be welcomed from a professional point of view, it meant that a complaint that N.H.S. prescriptions were being dispensed without the supervision of a pharmacist could not, in future, be dealt with under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. The Committee was informed that the effect of the decision had already been brought to the attention of the Minister of Health. The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the Ethical Committee, presented by its chairman (MR. DARLING), reported that, during the previous month, four instances of advertising and/or canvassing had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Committee considered correspondence from a pharmacist who had sought permission to let rooms above his pharmacy for use as a branch surgery by a partnership of doctors. It was recommended that, provided no other accommodation was available, and provided the whole premises above the pharmacy were included in the lease, no objection would be made to the proposed arrangements. MR. J. E. BALMFORD moved reference back of the item on the ground that it showed inconsistency with the Society's attitude over a number of years. MR. J. P. BANNERMAN seconded. MR. KERR said that it seemed that a new criterion was being established. MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST hoped that Council would not refer the matter back. It had been considered at great length and it had been decided, in the circumstances, that the arrangement should be allowed. No other pharmacist was affected, nor was there likely to be another pharmacist in the area in the foreseeable future. MR. D. H. MADDOCK thought that, taken on its own, the decision was probably correct, but considered with other similar items the Committee had shown inconsistency. DR. M. WEATHERALL said that, from the facts available, it was felt that public interest would not be served if the doctors were obstructed and forced to spend time looking for other premises. It would do the Council much harm if that occurred and became known to the public. MR. W. M. DARLING said that until recently there had been a practice of four doctors, one resident in the district near the pharmacy, and the branch surgery of the practice had been part of that doctor's home. On the dissolution of the partnership, that doctor had continued to live-in and to practise from the same house. However, he was permitted a maximum of 3,500 patients, and another 1,500 patients required medical services. The remaining three doctors of the partnership had taken those patients on to their lists, but their surgery was five miles distant. Unless the practice could establish other premises, those patients would have to travel five miles to the surgery. The doctors were waiting for the decision of the Council before taking further action. It was hoped, therefore, that the Council would not refer the matter back to the Committee. The motion to refer the item back was lost.

In another case the superintendent pharmacist of a company operating a retail pharmacy, which had proposed to build a pharmacy adjacent to a doctor's surgery, was recommended to be informed that the application of paragraph 24 of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct could not be waived in respect of any application to establish a pharmacy on the site on grounds that it was justifiable in the public interest. MR. DARLING said that the situation was quite different from the previous one, as the patients concerned would only have to walk 150 yards to the nearest pharmacy.

The Committee considered a scheme in which, by com-

pleting a postcard, the mother of a new baby could obtain a parcel of samples, which might include medicinal products. The company concerned had emphasised that the mother had a free choice whether to apply for such parcels. It was resolved to inform the company of the Council's views on the distribution of samples of medicines.

The Committee considered a suggestion to alter paragraph 10 of Statement of Matters of Professional Conduct (which states that there should be no exhibition of contraceptives in a pharmacy or reference that they are sold there other than a notice approved by the Council bearing the words "Family Planning Requisites") but the Committee recommended no change. The recommendations were adopted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

DETAILS of discussions on the Medicines Bill between representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland and officials of the Ministries of Health and Social Services and of Home Affairs were given to the March meeting of the Society's Council, held in Belfast.

THE SECRETARY (MR. W. GORMAN) reported that points taken up with the officials had included the proposed sale of medicines from automatic machines. As the law stood in Northern Ireland the sale of any substance recommended as a medicine by way of automatic machines was illegal. MR. GORMAN pointed out that, as so many interests were involved, the Society would not object to automatic machines unduly if the size of the pack could be kept down to the minimum. It had been suggested to the officials that, in the interests of safety, the machines should be at least 5 ft. from the ground so as to prevent young children putting money into them.

The Society's representatives had also suggested including in the legislation a power to enable the Statutory Committee to impose sanctions on the director of a body corporate guilty of an offence so as to prevent him from acting as a director in any business. An undertaking had been given that the point would be looked into.

MR. W. DONALDSON said he was worried about the proposal to sell medicines from automatic slot machines. He felt it represented a danger to young children and was a retrograde step. THE PRESIDENT pointed out that only a small number of items would be permitted to be sold from machines, and the Ministry had power to make regulations regarding their siting. The Bill was not intended to "put money into the pockets of firms," but to control the sale of drugs and their misuse. MR. H. W. GAMBLE said he could see only good in the Bill.

A letter was read from MR. R. G. T. NELSON (secretary, Northern Ireland Branch, Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents) stating that, at the March meeting of the Northern Ireland Home Safety Council, it had been unanimously decided to invite the Society to nominate a representative to serve on that Council. The Council agreed to appoint MR. G. E. McILHAGGER as their representative.

The Ministry of Home Affairs had written approving the appointment of examiners by the Council for the examinations to be held during 1968 under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts (Northern Ireland), 1925-67.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (MR. J. KERR) gave a report on discussions with hospital-authority representatives about practical training in hospital pharmacies. It was agreed to refer the matter to the Education Committee.

An application from Dorothy Vivienne McKane, 37 Glenside Park, Belfast, to have her name added to the Society's register was agreed to.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, at its monthly meeting in Dublin on April 9, unanimously adopted a motion in the name of Mr. M. F. WALSH that the Council should (a) propose new legislation to regulate the advertising, sale, supply and distribution of all medicines for human and animal use; (b) take the necessary steps to ensure the provision of a satisfactory pharmaceutical service to the public at all hours; and (c) seek to create conditions that would ensure the continued growth of the profession of pharmacy in all its branches.

In 1875, said Mr. WALSH, the then Government had accepted that pharmacists were entitled to dispense poisons and medical prescriptions. The time had now come when control and distribution of medicines should be left to pharmacists exclusively. Almost all countries were, according to the World Health Organisation, doing something in that respect. Medicines for veterinary use should be similarly controlled. The Society's duty was to approach the Government and ask for the necessary steps to be taken to bring all medical preparations under control. There were enough people at present in the country to keep pharmacies viable, but people were not using the pharmacies. Restriction of household medicines to pharmacies would enable the public to avail themselves of the pharmacist's advice and that would lead to greater use of pharmacies.

If pharmacists secured the right to dispense for all sections of the community a logical corollary would be a rota system, if only to cater adequately for the lower income group alone. In the Dun Laoghaire area there were thirty-two pharmacies. Even were only one pharmacy to remain open for an hour on Christmas Day each pharmacist would be called upon only "once in a lifetime." A rota system would mean that pharmacists worked less, not more. Mr. WALSH believed a new professional body was necessary. Under improved conditions future graduates would have a more meaningful and satisfactory way of life.

Need to Control Advertisements

Mr. FRANK LOUGHMAN, seconding, thought it would be difficult to persuade the Government to embark on such a programme, especially as it was already studying other issues involving the future of pharmacy. It was necessary to regulate the advertising of medicines and "shocking" that a person could buy any quantity of aspirin in a supermarket. A rota system worked satisfactorily in his own Clonmel, each of the nine pharmacists opening in turn on Sundays.

Mr. R. J. SEMPLE said that, before *Telefís Éireann* opened, the authorities had sought the views of the Society on advertising of medicines. He did not know if the Council made any recommendations at the time, but believed that in the light of experience, they could now usefully do so. A number of doctors had asked him why it was not possible for pharmacists to provide a rota service. The matter called for discussions between doctors and pharmacists. Part (c) of the motion, he felt, would iron itself out eventually. That was the part, said Mr. T. R. MILLER, that interested him most. The Society was a statutory body responsible for pharmacists' education and training but what was holding back pharmacy's growth was inadequate remuneration. Until that was improved school leavers would not be attracted into pharmacy.

Supporting the motion, Mr. R. J. POWER hoped the aims of part (b) would be arrived at through a favourable agreement with the Minister. It was not beyond possibility, under the proposed new scheme, to secure the dispensing of medicines for the middle income group. As for part (c) the Society had been formed for that specific function.

The fact that it was involved in the joint negotiations proved it was endeavouring to secure that pharmacists' services were utilised for all sections of the community.

Mr. D. J. KENNELLY suggested that the Practice of Pharmacy Committee should be asked to examine the British Medicines Bill and any other relevant European legislation. They all would have to think along broader lines. The fate of parts (b) and (c) depended on the outcome of (a).

Mr. H. P. CORRIGAN, while recognising the merits of the motion, wanted to know how much of the notice of motion they were competent under the Pharmacy Acts to discuss. It seemed to him that the 1920 decided case of *Jenkin v. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* would be followed if part (b) were to be proposed.

Mr. T. J. HARTY considered that under the present system he gave a satisfactory service to the public at all hours (Mr. CORRIGAN: So do I). When he went on to state that medicines could be had in supermarkets at counters described as "medical departments," THE PRESIDENT (Mr. M. L. Cashman) commented: "If you come across a supermarket with a 'medical department' notify Mr. Cummins, our inspector." The motion, he said, complemented a recommendation the Council had already submitted to the Government. He did not think the Society could be made by legislation to provide a service to the public at all hours. The Council could suggest that members should do so but could not ensure they did unless the Society went into the function of pharmacy. Part (c) had already been catered for by the production of numerous statistics, and by comparisons with conditions in many other countries. The Council's conclusions had already been forwarded to the Minister. The principles of the motion were accepted, but the problem was how to proceed. Personally he was keen to see that the advertising and distribution of medicines were controlled in order to protect the public.

Mr. WALSH said the Council should send to the Minister a supplement to the previous report setting out its recommendations as a statutory and professional body. He would favour engaging a consultant.

THE PRESIDENT agreed with Mr. LOUGHMAN that they needed to project a proper image of pharmacy. At present, owing to their need to engage in ancillary work to get a living, pharmacists were portrayed mostly as cosmeticians and photographic dealers. The problem would not be rectified until there was a proper ratio between the number of pharmacies and the population and until pharmacists had the opportunity of supplying medicines for the entire community. It was agreed to refer the motion to the Practice of Pharmacy Committee.

When the Council was dealing with the election of new pharmacists to membership of the Society, Mr. KENNELLY suggested that future applicants should be told that they would be expected to uphold the ideals of the profession. Acceptance of nomination and election should signify assent to abide by a code of ethics, which should be set out in the document forwarded to them. When the Pharmacy Bill was being discussed in the *Dail* the then Minister for Health (Mr. MacEntee) had pointed out that to write a code of ethics into it as would be contrary to the Constitution, and had suggested that, when the Constitution was being amended, something could be done to remedy that situation. Now that amendment of the Constitution was being discussed the emphasis appeared to be more on political aspects. Until recently the admission of new members had been more or less a routine affair. If new members, before being admitted undertook to abide by a code, he believed it would be impressed upon them that membership carried more than just the right to use "M.P.S.I."

(To be concluded)

Pharmaceutical Students' Conference

ASSOCIATION'S FIRST AS "REPRESENTATIVE" BODY

DETAILS of the Pharmaceutical Society's support for the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association were given at the Association's twenty-sixth annual conference held at the University of Bradford, April 8-11. The financial commitments amount to 10s. per head of each paid-up member of the Association (currently about 1,700) which will be given for a three-year period, after which the support will be reviewed. A number of facilities are being extended to B.P.S.A. members, including the use of the Society's library. Regular meetings will be arranged between the Society and the Association. Giving that information in his report for the year the PRESIDENT (Mr. P. J. Curphey) expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations and urged increasing co-operation between the

than once in ten years. MR. J. HAYES had argued the need, particularly if, as had been suggested, more drugs were to be transferred from Schedule 4 to Schedule 1, making them counter-prescribable. But MR. G. GEDDES held that it was the pharmacists' professional duty to keep abreast of scientific developments.

MR. B. THRELFALL, Nottingham, proposed a motion declaring that the inclusion of one year's practical training in a pharmacy degree course (a "sandwich" course) was a retrograde step. It would lead, he argued, to two extremes of university—biased either towards the profession or towards the academic side. MR. D. J. DALGLISH, Heriot-Watt, added that such a course in Scotland would mean five years of study. MR. GEDDES told Nottingham to keep their "ivory tower." Practical training under supervision from a lecturer and a pharmacist, he declared, really meant something. MR. M. ROGAN, Bradford, spoke of "university snobbery" and said that, even for those going into research, it was "good to know what will happen to the end products." MR. J. D. R. JOLLY, Sunderland, pointed out that the sandwich courses were not compulsory. The motion was lost by a large majority.

For Heriot-Watt University, MR. DALGLISH proposed that the Association should deprecate the attitude of most Pharmaceutical Society members to health centres, "which smacks of materialism rather than professionalism." The view was always "I am going to suffer" rather than "how will it benefit my patients?" MR. ROGAN pointed out that retail pharmacy was a livelihood as well as a profession. The motion was carried, but on a minority vote.

Support for the Society

Considerable support came for a Sunderland motion, proposed by MR. P. J. WALKER, congratulating the Society upon its efforts to bring medicines sales under the control of pharmacists and urging the Society to continue the fight to have such control, particularly in respect of aspirin, incorporated in the Medicines Bill.

Figures comparing the salary scale of hospital pharmacists with those of hospital graduate biochemists, psychologists and physicists were quoted by MR. F. YANTIN, Welsh School of Pharmacy. At group level the scale was less than two-thirds that of other professions and the speaker thought that, if the Government would not provide the money pharmacists deserved, the Association should advise its members not to enter the hospital service. MISS J. A. DUDLEY, Aston, seconding, said that entry point restrictions applied only to pharmacists, and that annual leave was also dependent upon salary. Conference approved a motion calling for hospital pharmacists to be brought into line with other non-medical graduates.

Introduction of some form of associ-

ate membership of the Pharmaceutical Society was urged by MR. T. G. WILLIAMS, Nottingham, and supported by the conference. Such membership would not be a qualification to dispense but would allow pharmacy graduates who were unable to do their year's practical training to maintain contact with their professional body. The meeting was informed by MR. N. HARVEY (secretary) that the Council had put to the Privy Council a scheme under which a name would have an asterisk beside it on the register until practical training was completed, but the idea had been rejected.

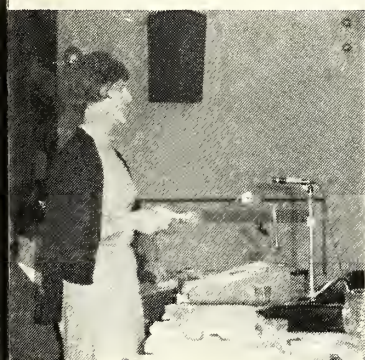
A motion deploring that medical practitioners were allowed to dispense medicines to the public without specific pharmaceutical training was carried, though almost half of those present abstained from voting after MR. R. A. MCGREGOR had said that the problem was rather that the doctor could leave an unqualified person to dispense while he went on his rounds.

Additional Fee Rejected

A Welsh School of Pharmacy call for an additional fee to be paid to pharmacists to cover work involved in collecting the 2s. 6d. prescription charge was defeated, with talk of the "national interest" (but the next motion, opposing the cut in student grants, received considerable support).

The following executive officers were elected:—*President*, N. Harvey; *Secretary*, Miss E. Platts; *Treasurer*, P. Walker; *Scottish representative*, G. Geddes; *Welsh representative*, R. Pryde; *Education grants and welfare officer*, M. J. Leddy; *I.P.S.F. liaison secretary*, Miss Wendy Oliver; *Appointments officer*, J. Hayes. Co-opted members: *Assistant secretary*, Miss Celia Bagnall; *Editor*, Future Pharmacist, B. Threlfall; *Assistant editor*, D. DalGLISH.

Many of the subjects discussed during the week had a second airing on the final afternoon, when they were put as questions to a panel comprising three members of the Society's



Pam Singer (I.P.S.F. liaison secretary) covers a point at the business session.

bodies. Mr. Curphey pointed out that the conference was the Association's first as the officially recognised representative body for pharmacy students. He reported a year of considerable success for the Association. In addition to the culmination of negotiations with the Society, there had been set up a joint faculty committee with the medical, dental and veterinary students. The appointments scheme had also been a growing success. Membership, however, remained static. On the recommendation of the Treasurer (Mr. D. WATTS) a "no-risk" policy of investing part of the Association's present capital is to be sought, with monetary aid now coming from the Pharmaceutical Society, a budget will be planned for the forthcoming year.

A questionnaire on B.P.S.A. activities had shown that members were most equally divided in their opinions on the Association as it is at present. The answers indicated support for inclusion on topics not included in the curriculum and for the more sporting and social functions between colleges. When college motions came to be discussed, Chelsea found little support for its call upon the Pharmaceutical Society to establish refresher courses to be attended by pharmacists not less



Mr. N. A. Datto proposes a Leicester motion.



Left: Pictured with Mr. A. Howells (second left) at the Pharmaceutical Society's reception Misses V. Standring and C. McAllister, Mr. J. Dalton (president, Association of Veterinary Students) and Miss C. Bagnall. Right: Forum panel comprising (left to right) Messrs. J. P. Kerr, A. Howells, W. M. Darling and Professor J. M. Rowson.

Council: Messrs. A. Howells (vice-president), W. M. Darling (chairman, Ethical Committee) and J. P. Kerr (chairman, Practice Committee), together with Professor J. M. Rowson (head of Bradford school of pharmacy).

PROFESSOR ROWSON agreed with the proposition, put by MR. JOLLY, that places on the Society's Council should be reserved for the groups such as hospital, industrial and academic pharmacy. Each of the Council members, on the other hand, held that every Council member ought to work on behalf of the whole profession. MR. DARLING said that the best compromise was for the views of minorities to be heard through the Practice Committee subcommittees. When MR. JARRETT asked whether unregistered pharmacy graduates might become associate members of the Society, MR. KERR said that the Privy Council had judged that not possible. PROFESSOR ROWSON urged students to do their practical training, and hoped that industry would help by making the first year of students' work in industry registrable. The Society had every right to insist that all persons going on to the register should have gained the experience to undertake a pharmacist's legal responsibilities. MR. WILLIAMS argued that grants difficulties arose for students who interrupted their study to undertake practical training, but PROFESSOR ROWSON pointed out that Science Research Council industrial scholarships could be "earmarked" in such circumstances.

Practical Training

The recurring topic of the best time for practical training was raised by MR. THRELFALL, who sought personal opinions from the panel. MR. HOWELLS supported the "out-of-date" pre-graduate training, MR. DARLING holding that more benefit could be derived after graduation, though he accepted the advantages of the "sandwich" course provided the training was undertaken after the majority of pharmacology and pharmacy law and practice had been completed. PROFESSOR ROWSON said that pre-graduate training allowed contact with pharmacy and people and gave the young person an appreciation of whether he would like pharmacy, but it meant coping with advanced products on only a matri-

culation-level knowledge. The converse applied to the post-graduate system. He was "playing with the idea" of a "thin" sandwich course, in which six-month practical training periods would occur after the second and third years respectively.

Health Centre Policy "Materialistic"

When MR. DALGLISH put it to the panel that the Society's policy on health centres was based on materialistic considerations rather than on the best interest of the patients, MR. KERR said he thought the question was based on a false concept of that policy. Sometimes, he declared, the centres were in the interests of the medical profession rather than of the patient. If medical practitioners were going to be concentrated in one area, and pharmacists were to follow, there would be nowhere for the public to go for advice, because suburban pharmacies would close. The Society believed that the pharmacist had much wider responsibilities than dispensing. It was therefore up to the Society to see that pharmacies remained widely dispersed. MR. CURPHEY drew a distinction between the views of the Council and of the membership, and MR. HOWELLS agreed that, when a health centre opened, a proprietor was bound to ask what effect it would have on him. He could not live on ethics! At present there was no restriction upon pharmacies being opened near to the centres but the Society was "working hard" for the right to refuse registration of premises where adequate service already existed.

MR. GEDDES asked for a definition of "supervision" in respect of sales of poisons, and MR. DARLING replied that the pharmacist should be in a position to intervene in the sale if necessary. The discussion then moved to restriction of medicine sales to pharmacies. MR. FAIRHEAD suggested part-time pharmacies in rural areas, an idea supported by MR. HOWELLS as an interim measure. MR. DARLING felt that part-time pharmacies would have to close completely during the pharmacist's absence. An alternative would, he suggested, be Government grants, a precedent established for medical men under the "doctors' charter." The small subsidy now paid came, in fact, out of the pockets of other contractors.

MISS MCALLISTER put forward her

suggestion to appoint a vocation officer to help recruit pharmacy students. When panel members said that those functions were undertaken by schools of pharmacy and branches of the Pharmaceutical Society, she replied that pharmacy needed promoting to the public. The schools thought that pharmacy entrants were going to be traders, and it needed recent graduates to give the true position. That caused MISS STANDRING to point out the opportunity B.P.S.A. members had to do that work through their branches. MR. DARLING, supporting the idea, thought the Council's Organisation Committee might consider whether each branch committee should have a "public-relations person" who had come on to the register within the previous five years.

Sense of Responsibility

Returning to the question of practical training, MR. WALKER asked why, if there was nothing against laying down a syllabus, there had been a delay; the Association had been asking for a syllabus for a long time. MR. KERR held that practical training was a time of acquiring a sense of responsibility, so no syllabus could be laid down, but MR. HOWELLS believed guidance should be given. PROFESSOR ROWSON pointed out the advantages of a sandwich course, in which the responsibility was placed on the school. The strength of the system was that the student, the tutor (who visited the student during training) and the pharmacist all got together. Continuity of student supply for a pharmacist could also be assured as the school selected the places for training. MR. DARLING said he judged from the reactions of the meeting that students felt that the training period was a waste of time. He urged them to compare what they were at the beginning with what they were at the end of that year. "You will be surprised at what has rubbed off in the way of responsibility."

EXPANSION PROJECTS

FIRST stage of the new pharmaceutical research complex now being built by Fisons, Ltd., at Loughborough, Leics, was "topped-out" recently by Mr. J. Valentine (managing director, pharmaceutical division). The 60,000 sq. ft. four-story building will be ready for occupation by early October.

WEEK-END SCHOOL ON DRUG SAFETY

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 13, p. 330)

NING the discussion on Dr. Lyle's
r, MR. J. A. BAKER commented that
ulties in organising clinical trials
hospitals came from failure to get
ement among manufacturers about
design. THE SPEAKER agreed that
panies' headquarters could be diffi-
Perhaps pharmacists could be
est brokers."

R. ROBERTS, Chester, asked about
e trials" in which a prescriber
t be given a supply of tablets to
ut on his patients. That was really
pplicated sampling, said DR.
He told MR. GIBBORNE, Birken-
that there were good reasons for
elling a patient he was being dosed
art of a clinical trial.

OFESSOR WADE said that the Medi-
Research Council had laid down
e lines for clinical trials but they
depended on the calibre of doctor
nsible for carrying them out. He
not satisfied with the use of volun-
regarding the use of a "captive
ence" as a moral issue.

OFESSOR WILSON said pharmacists
an opportunity to take part in
al trials, which should be dis-
d throughout between doctors,
ng staff and the pharmacist. The
nacist could ensure proper label-
and control.

Pharmacogenetics

netical considerations influencing
safety were explained in a ses-
on "Pharmacogenetics" intro-
d by DR. D. A. PRICE EVANS
or lecturer in medicine, University
(Liverpool). Within a society in
a people of sharply distinct quali-
co-existed as normal members of
opulation (polymorphism) there
different responses to drugs as
were different blood groupings.
roups could be classified ("pheno-
"). Side by side with a majority
ng uniformly to a given drug
might be a minority with a
ly different reaction ("atypical
otypes"). The hypothesis was that
were slow metabolisers of the
due to differences of body
nes as determined by differences
nes. People unable to detoxicate
g by metabolism were more liable
ffer from a drug's toxic effects.
of those variabilities was profit-
and drug trials following them
d give a new significance to side
s. The conclusion from the fact
atypical phenotypes existed sug-
t that doses should be much
personalised. Before some drugs
administered it might become
ary to "type" patients, much as
groupings were ascertained
e transfusions.

J. JACK FOGG, Rhyl, asked what
he relative importance of genetic
s among other influencing factors
ing therapeutic efficiency.

PRICE EVANS replied that thera-
action could be influenced by a
t's disease, age, sex, allergies and
munological factors. He could not
what relative importance genetics
among those, but they were the

latest on the scene and the least ap-
parent. Hence the need for close study.

A Liverpool member asked whether
typing would be possible and was told
that it was a question of cash. Typing
might be worth while with acetylation
in tuberculosis situations.

MR. T. D. CLARKE, Manchester, said
the lecture seemed to point the impor-
tance of treating patients within their
family. It appeared to him that some
specialist hospitals held on to their
patients almost like "property." The
speaker replied that family histories
were becoming more and more im-
portant.

MR. J. H. MINERS, Exeter, asked
for a "guiding light" as to paediatric
doses in the light of the speaker's lec-
ture. He was told that paediatric doses
went generally according to body size,
except for neonates. Immigrants' poly-
morphisms should also be considered.

An apparent change to resistance in
a long-standing patient was more likely,
he told Miss Hirst, Liverpool, to be
due to a change in the invading or-
ganism than in the patient.

Three Aspects of Adverse Reactions

Next topic was "Adverse Reactions,"
introduced by PROFESSOR O. L. WADE
(Whitla professor of therapeutics,
Queens University, Belfast). Professor
Wade discussed his subject under three
heads, namely what sort of reactions
to drugs were encountered; how pre-
valent such reactions were among
patients admitted to hospitals; and
what needed to be done about them.
He subdivided reactions into predict-
able—due usually to too much of the
desired pharmacological effects of drugs
or to their other and unwanted phar-
macological actions—and unpredictable,
including hypersensitivity, the reactions
of Dr. Price Evans's "atypical pheno-
types" and teratogenicity. He cited a
number of specific examples before
giving the results of a pilot survey by
a colleague who had acted as an "ad-
verse reactions officer" in one of the
Belfast hospitals. In an analysis of
1,327 patients admitted to the hospital
a record had been made of all drugs
they had received and any effects
thought due to adverse reactions. About
5 per cent. of admissions had been
found due to drugs (2 per cent. from
misuse and overdosages and 3 per cent.
from commonly used potent drugs
such as anticoagulants, digoxin and
steroids). In hospital about 9 per cent.
had developed adverse reactions, and
their incidence appeared related to age
(more in the higher age groups) sex
and number of drugs given. The re-
actions were more frequent where there
was a history of allergies or of pre-
vious adverse reactions to drugs. His
own tentative hypothesis was that the
incidence of adverse reactions was re-
lated to "total previous drug experi-
ence."

What to do about it? Professor
Wade called for more research (but
rather on the lines of a self-recording
system) into reactions and their mech-
anisms, and a change of attitude on

the part of doctors, the public and the
industry. He would like doctors, be-
fore prescribing drugs, to feel strongly
that they were really needed by the
patient, and to realise that their action
was complex. There should be greater
reluctance to use more than one drug
at a time. Perhaps a desired change of
attitude would be brought about by re-
ferring to "chemicals" rather than to
"drugs."

As an embellishment to his talk
Professor Wade showed on the screen
the title page of a French medical
work of 1835, in which a research
into the effects of bleeding a patient
immediately after admission to hospi-
tal were contrasted with those of de-
layed tappings and extrapolated into
a recommendation that if bleeding were
abandoned fewer lives would be lost.

To MR. GIBBOR, who said he had
been trying to devise a system of re-
cording adverse reactions, and who
wondered whether pharmacists could
usefully ask patients about other me-
dication they were taking, PROFESSOR
WADE pointed out they did not often
know. In Northern Ireland, where there
was one pricing bureau only — and
a computerised one — they aimed at
an analysis of prescriptions and were
campaigning for a single number per
patient for all public purposes. Was
the speaker in favour of identifying all
unit-dose drugs by their appearance?
asked MR. RAINE. It helped, replied
PROFESSOR WADE, but accidental poi-
sonings were relatively few.

How valid, asked MR. BAKER, were
nurses' observations of adverse reac-
tions? THE SPEAKER said he had no
personal experience, but from Aber-
deen they had been reported better
than those of the house staff, and MR.
RAINE said nurses were often better at
detecting minor reactions. PROFESSOR
WADE said that, a clue to the "body
burden" of drugs was desirable and it
might be the pharmacist's rôle to deter-
mine it. DR. PRICE EVANS said that a
"plasma steady state level" would be
characteristic for each individual. PRO-
FESSOR WADE and DR. PRICE EVANS
were in agreement that, after exposure
to certain drugs, a person was changed
for life.

Work of the Dunlop Committee

Describing the "Work of the Dun-
lop Committee" DR. D. A. CAHAL (its
medical assessor) said that the Commit-
tee had been set up in 1964, after the
thalidomide disaster, as a direct demand
from the public for an independent
agency to ensure that manufacturers
applied proper precautions before
launching new medicinal products on
the market. The delay in setting up
a statutory body had to be overcome,
so a body was formed that was not
subject to Ministerial control and had
no legal power to demand evidence
or to enforce its decisions. Operative
words in its constitution were "invite"
and "advice," but the Committee had
strong moral sanctions. "It can and
would refer to the Minister any in-
stance in which a manufacturer does

not comply with its decisions." Only once had that been necessary. Of 2,382 applications in the Committee's first three years, sixty-four had been rejected, many referred back, and 243 withdrawn or abandoned on the Committee's advice (total 15 per cent.).

The Committee's function was to exercise professional judgment on the basis of information supplied by the manufacturers.

The existence of the Committee could not prevent "a second thalidomide," since there was no valid test in animals to predict teratogenicity in man. A wise prescriber would limit his "personal pharmacopoeia." He should balance the risk of using a drug against the risk of not using it. Dr. Cahal concluded by thanking the Guild for the assistance it had given the Committee, especially in monitoring adverse reactions in hospitals.

Symposium Session

At a symposium session on April 6 the opening speaker was MR. E. J. FITCHETT, who spoke on drug distribution and control from purchase until the drug left the department. The current pattern being for drugs used in largest quantity to be purchased on regional contracts, the need for adequate quality-control facilities to be available to the purchasing committee was highlighted. The situation had not been reached in Britain that every drug received had to be tested for identity and quality, though it might come. The purchaser must therefore know the general standard of reliability of the manufacturer. First requirement on receipt of goods was to date-stamp them. Adequate cool storage was essential, and a suitable refrigerator for ward use was now available. It was the pharmacist's responsibility to see that drugs and preparations were properly stored in wards and in the department. In dispensing, that included correct use of containers so that, for example, a product directed to be "protected from light" was not put into a clear container. In labelling, a product prescribed by trade name should be annotated with the approved name so that the nursing staff were left in no doubt what to administer to their patients. There would be problems with medicines for out-patients, because the letter to the general practitioner would probably use the trade name, which might not be the brand the patient's doctor was accustomed to prescribe. It was now accepted that counting of tablets could be done adequately by technicians, but the prescription dispensed should be endorsed with the initials of both the technician and the pharmacist who checked it. Pre-packing of medicines for both in- and out-patients offered the easiest way of tracing a preparation back to its original source if each container was suitably packed, labelled and dated. A separate record card for each item dealt with in that way, including its batch number, should be kept. The method could also be used for antiseptics and lotions. In manufacture of both sterile products and galenicals the speaker favoured the batch card system, so that calculations need only

be done once, the calculations being initialised by the pharmacist. The card should also record quantity made and date (which would govern later decisions as to quantity prepared) and the initials of persons making and checking. For galenicals, the method of making should be written on the card. For sterile preparations a pharmacy work sheet was available that also served as quality-control record. All sterilisation processes should be monitored and a sample from every batch should have the ingredients quantitatively determined. Every container should be inspected for particulate matter. Using appropriate filtering membranes it was possible, with rubber-closed glass bottles, to secure counts below 1,000 per mil of 2μ diameter, 250 at 3.5μ , 100 at 5μ and 25μ (standards proposed by Australian workers). There was evidence that laccured rubber bungs reduced visible contamination. Perhaps the hope of fewer problems lay in the use of clear plastic disposable bags.

A paper by Mr. George Raine on "Safety Aspects of Drug Distribution in Hospitals" was read on his behalf by the session's chairman (MR. T. D. CLARKE). For security purposes, the paper argued, locked boxes must be used if there were any possibility of containers being left unattended by pharmacy staff during transit, and a system of locked boxes and signatures acknowledging receipt instituted for Dangerous Drugs and drugs affecting the central nervous system.

Rigid Rules for Safety

There should never be any doubt as to the identity and strength of contents of any container of drugs anywhere in the hospital. Any container not clearly and fully labelled found anywhere in the hospital must be removed and the contents either identified and clearly labelled or discarded. A nurse must not be expected to administer a drug from a container not bearing the name that was on the treatment sheet.

It was usual to take into account, in choosing containers, ease of storing and convenience for the nurse to handle, but safety factors (ribbed bottles for external-use and sealed containers for sterile preparations; tablets and ointment containers that prevented deterioration in normal periods of storage) were still important.

Most drugs in frequent and regular use should be supplied from the pharmacy in small unit packages. The traditional system could no longer be commended as rational, though to draw a line between stock and "individual prescription" drugs was difficult. Many had come to believe that the person most competent to interpret and dispense prescriptions was the pharmacist and that he should see every prescription for drug treatment in a hospital. The traditional system did not, in fact, work. Prescriptions for individual dispensing might be in the dispensary at the time of the medicine round or when a doctor needed the sheet to change the treatment, and nurses were clever enough to get round the rules. They would use a patient's prescription medi-

cine as stock, get supplies from patient who brought medicines into the hospital, fail to return to the pharmacy medicines of patients who had been discharged, or get doctors to obtain supplies from the emergency source when the pharmacy was closed.

A new system had clearly to be devised. In 1965 in Aberdeen and London, work had begun on new schemes of distributing medicines in hospital. Hospital pharmacists now believed that the pharmacist should be in effective control of all drugs in a hospital up to the time at which the nurse selects a drug and prepared it for administration. Prescribing, distributing and administering drugs were all elements in what should be a unified system, and the document that played the most vital part in the process was the prescription sheet. In any satisfactory system of drug documentation in hospitals the criteria were that the system should be flexible enough to adapt to varying local conditions. It should permit the pharmacist to see all hospital prescriptions to check that they were complete and unambiguous; to draw the prescriber's attention to any apparent incompatibility; to be able (by reference to a record of drug sensitivity) to verify that any drug he was required to dispense was not unsuitable for the patient; to add the approved name to any brand name; to be able to distinguish a new prescription for patient from a repeat; to check frequency of repetitions; and to perform those tasks without detaining the drug sheet at times when it was required in the ward. The systems of prescribing and the distribution should be independent.

The author briefly summarised the main features of the Aberdeen and Westminster systems and others in operation at the London Hospital, at Warrington and at Whitley Bay. Medicines in wards should be kept under lock and key and only responsible nursing staff enabled to gain access to the contents. Medicine trolleys if used should be locked and, when not in use, securely fastened, so that they could not be wheeled away.

Under traditional methods the quantity of a drug to be supplied against a prescription should be stated, plus the length of time for which the prescription remained in force, together with the details that must appear on the labels of medicines for individual patients and the procedure to be adopted when containers were said to have been lost.

Social Events

Social features of the school included an informal dinner on April 4 at which PROFESSOR ANDREW WILSON gave a brief introduction to the subject; a dinner and dance on April 5 at which the host was the Liverpool Branch chairman (MR. J. G. ROBERTS, Chester), who proposed a warmly welcomed toast to the guests, the national president (MR. D. F. SMITH) responding; and a visit to Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral. On Sunday morning an interdenominational service at Liverpool Royal Infirmary was conducted by Rev. D. Postles, M.P.S.

CENTRAL N.H.S. COMMITTEE

Matters discussed and action taken

SECTION by an overwhelming majority of Pharmaceutical Committees the proposed embossed card exemption scheme (see *C. & D.*, April 6, p. 1) was among matters considered by the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee when it met on March 22, 1967, under the chairmanship of Mr. T. M. David.

Remuneration

In further discussions on remuneration with both the Central Committee's consultants and the Ministry, claims for increased remuneration had again been pressed and further arguments had been submitted about the inadequacy of the present basis, including an opinion by an independent accountant that the manner in which the Government conducted its business imposed additional burdens on the retailer, "breaking almost every known rule for the efficient operation of a shop." Merchandise was removed from the premises in large quantities without a properly issued invoice. There was a delay of several months before settlement was finalised. The retailer was required on behalf of the Government to collect (or to collect) cash from the public under a constantly changing and ever more complex set of rules. And finally the price had to be rechecked and reduced almost continuously, and in the end had been subject to back adjustment over a period of years. Against the cash customer came in, chose his purchase, paid cash on the spot, dealt amicably within a matter of minutes or even seconds, and if satisfied returned with a growing feeling of confidence and goodwill. To suggest that the Government business should give preferential treatment on any basis whatever was to be regarded as unjustifiable. The fact that payment eventually covered actual costs was always more easily demonstrated to the Government's than to the chemist's satisfaction.

Mr. David reported that a Government amendment to the Health Services Bill would prevent local authorities from employing pharmacists in pharmacy departments in health centres except where pharmacists had been so employed on March 22, 1967.

A new container-allowance inquiry similar in lines to that of 1963) would take place during the week May 13-18. A statistical sample of chemist contractors who had participated in the inquiry would be asked to take part again. The inquiry would relate only one day during the specified period.

The Ministry had announced, in relation to the Committee's latest representations about payment for urgent prescriptions not endorsed as such by the prescriber, that before considering any changes in the present arrangements were required it wished to await the effect of a reminder to doctors of the need for endorsements.

A clear majority of replies from Pharmaceutical Committees indicated

that they rejected the British Medical Association's proposals for labelling dispensed medicines with names of the preparations, and it was decided to send to the Pharmaceutical Society, the Ministry of Health and the Joint Formulary Committee copies of the letter informing the B.M.A. of that decision.

After considering an alternative procedure for the signing of oxygen form EC66A, the Committee decided to press again for the acceptance of a pharmacist's signature without accompanying explanation (the readiness of the Ministry and Exchequer to accept an unconfirmed declaration by a patient in relation to non-payment of the prescription charge was compared unfavourably with their refusal to accept a pharmacist's endorsement without supporting details).

Dispensing in Rural Areas

The Committee was increasingly concerned at the continuing delay of the Ministry in dealing with rural-area dispensing and had agreed with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on the following terms for a joint letter to the Ministry:—

"NEARLY eighteen months have elapsed since the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, after close consultation with the Council of the Society, submitted to the Department their comments on the draft regulation and accompanying documents for implementing the new arrangements for dispensing doctors. These were set out in Section 5 of the third report on discussions with representatives of general

practitioners on the "Family Doctor's Charter". Since October 12, 1966, when those comments were submitted, both the Committee and the Council have repeatedly asked for a meeting to be arranged between officers of the Ministry and representatives of the Committee and the Council to discuss the comments. On May 23, 1967, you wrote, in reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Committee, that nothing would be gained by arranging a meeting until the views of the British Medical Association had been further clarified. Officials of your Department have replied on somewhat similar lines to our requests since May 1967 for a meeting. The Committee and the Council have, we submit, exercised great patience on this matter over the past eighteen months, in spite of the many expressions of serious concern from pharmacists in rural areas and Pharmaceutical Committees representing rural areas, about the apparent lack of progress towards implementing the proposed new arrangements. We consider that more than ample time has now elapsed for the views of the medical practitioners' representatives to be made known, discussed and considered, and we now ask that a meeting be arranged without further delay."

The Committee considered letters from Pharmaceutical Committees on the length of the working week under the N.H.S. contract, reconstitution of the Central Committee, limitation of prescriptions numbers per pharmacist, and the Committee's secretarial staffing situation.

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

Matters before the Committee

THE council of the Guild of Public Pharmacists, when it met on April 4 and 5, considered a scheme of study and examinations for a pharmacy technician's certificate put forward by a subcommittee of the Exploratory Committee for Pharmacy Assistants of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The scheme, including conditions of entry to the training course, is being considered by the Exploratory Committee on May 3 and, if adopted, is expected to be recognised for the certification of assistants employed in either retail or hospital pharmacies. The scheme was fully discussed and found acceptable.

The secretary said he had kept closely in touch with the Pharmaceutical Society over the new Medicines Bill and there was no divergence of views on the matter. There had been talks and correspondence with those members of Parliament who were considering the Bill in committee, and a letter received from the Ministry of Health made it clear that the Bill's provisions would not apply by operation of law to N.H.S. hospitals, though the Minister intended to make similar arrangements administratively in N.H.S. hospitals. To independent hospitals the provisions of the Bill would

apply in full. Discussions were expected to take place with the Ministry as to the method of implementing the new arrangements in N.H.S. hospitals.

MR. T. D. CLARKE, reporting on the inaugural meeting of the Education and Training Committee, said its first task would be to establish communications with regional boards and schools of pharmacy, so as to compile a list of post-graduate courses held and planned and to offer co-operation in organising and publicising the courses; It would consider pre-registration internships. He was in touch with the organisers of the next week-end School to be held in Newcastle, when the theme would be "Dermatology."

THE SALARIES SECRETARY reported on the developments following the appointment of the Noel Hall Committee. Answers expressing regret at delays had been given in Parliament. No progress could be made until it had announced its method of working the review body set up by the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council, committee C, to discuss salary and career structure, including promotion prospects.

Miss E. Dobie, who recently retired from the post of Chief Pharmacist, Birkenhead General Hospital, was elected an honorary member.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock.

LONDON, APRIL 17: No marked activity could be discerned in the markets following the holiday recess. It was reported that English distilled BUCHU oil may reach 1100s. per lb. Reduced quotations were available for English-distilled CARDAMOM oil, though Indian was maintained at recent prices. CLOVE oil continued "difficult", with no new offers of Zanzibar stem oil beyond current contracts. Among CRUDE DRUGS, STYRAX eased by three-pence on spot and for shipment and a reduction of sixpence was recorded in Brazilian MENTHOL shipment quotations.

NICOTINIC ACID was reduced by 2s. per kilo.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID.—(12-ton lots in bulk per ton). B.P.C. glacial, £85; 98-100 per cent., £78. 80 per cent. grades: technical, £68; pure £74.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 1s. 2d.; 500 gm. is 1s. 4d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 10½d.; 500 gm. 1s.

BARIUM SULPHATE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BENZAMINE LACTATE.—In 500-gm. lots, 1,023s. per kilo.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 kilos	50 kilos	250 kilos
POTASSIUM*...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SODIUM ...	6 5	5 10½	5 8
AMMONIUM ...	6 5	5 10½	5 8
	7 4	6 9½	6 6

* Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

BRUCINE.—(Per oz.) SULPHATE, 10s.; ALKALOID, 12s. 6d. for 100 oz. upwards.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused, 437s. 8d. per 100 kilo in 12½ kilo tins.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—1-cwt. 4s. 8d. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—35-litre lots in Winchester, B.P., 11s. 5½d. per litre; in drums, 10s. 7d.; 175-litre lots, 11s. and 10s. 1½d.

CHLORPHENESIN.—50-kilo lots are 72s. 6d. per kilo.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots are 44s. per gm. DITHRANOL.—B.P. 330s. per kilo, for 5-kilo lots.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Per kilo in 50 kilo lots; CALCIUM, B.P.C., 29s. 6d.; IRON 37s. 10d.; MAGNESIUM, 39s. 11d.; MANGANESE, 57s. 5d.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 9s. 8d.; SODIUM, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 6s. 11d. and powder, B.P.C., 1949, 22s. 10d.; GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID, 20 per cent., 12s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P.C. 1959, 50-kilo lots are 6s. per kilo.

HISTAMINE.—ACID PHOSPHATE £200 kilo.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	5 kilos	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	21 8	17 10	16 7
IRON, B.P.C. ...	39 3	38 0	36 9
MAGNESIUM ...	—	31 2	29 11
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	—	37 3	36 0
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	27 1	24 9	23 6
SODIUM, B.P.C. ...	—	20 1	18 10

NICOTINIC ACID.—1-kilo, 26s. 6d.; 10-100 kilos, 23s. 6d.

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots, 9s. 2½d. lb.; 5-cwt., 9s. 11½d.

PARAFFINS.—Prices to wholesale distributors per gall. delivered in drums.—Liquid HEAVY B.P., 8s. 11½d. for over 5-drum lots; 5 drums and under 9s. 0½d. LIGHT B.P.,

7s. 4½d. and 7s. 5½d. for same quantities. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 9d. and 6s. 10d.; MEDIUM, 7s. 10d. and 7s. 11d. All subject to twopence per gall. surcharge. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: WHITE nominally £121-£131 ton and YELLOW, £87-£106. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. 1-ton lots, 6s. 4d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 10d.

PHENAZONE.—1-cwt. lots, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PROPIONIC ACID.—5-tons £142 ton.

QUINIDINE.—SULPHATE, £36 per kilo for 15 kilos (500-oz.) lots upwards, ALKALOID, £40 kilo.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SALICYLAMIDE.—5-cwt. lots, 6s. 0½d. lb.

STRYCHNINE.—100-oz. lots ALKALOID, 7s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 6s.

SUCCINIC ACID.—One-ton £149 in drums.

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 25s. 11d. per kilo, c.i.f.

THEOPHYLLINE.—50-kilo lots and over: B.P., 34s. 9d. per kilo; HYDRATE, B.P., 34s. and AMINOPHYLLINE, 34s. per kilo.

Crude Drugs

ALOES.—(Per cwt.). Cape primes, shipment, 235s., c.i.f. (235s. spot); Curacao, 425s., c.i.f. (420s., spot).

BELLADONNA.—LEAVES, 4s. lb., c.i.f. (4s. 3d. spot); HERB, 2s. 9d., c.i.f. (2s. 9d. spot); ROOT, 1s. 10d., c.i.f. (1s. 11d. spot).

BUCHU.—LEAVES. Shipment nominally 18s. 6d. to 19s. lb. c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS.—Alleppy greens, 18s., spot (15s. 6d., c.i.f.); prime seed, 27s. 6d. spot (24s. 6d., c.i.f.).

CLOVES.—Zanzibar standard quality, 3s. 6½d., spot (no offers c.i.f.).

GINGER.—(Per cwt.).—Nigerian split 135s. (130s., c.i.f.). Peeled, 165s. (150s., c.i.f.). Jamaican No. 3, 320s.; Cochin, 270s. (265s., c.i.f.); African, 185s. (145s., c.i.f.).

IPCACUANHA.—(Per lb.). Matto Grosso, 48s. (47s., c.i.f. nominal); Costa Rican, 65s. spot; 61s., c.i.f., nominal; Colombian, 47s. 6d. (47s., c.i.f.).

JALAP.—High-testing (15 per cent.), 6s. 9d. lb., c.i.f.; Brazilian, 2s. (2s. 1d., c.i.f.).

KARAYA.—No. 2 f.a.q. gum, 230s. cwt., spot; 205s., c.i.f.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 6d., c.i.f.

LANOLIN.—ANHYDROUS, B.P. is from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s 4½d. and cosmetic, 2s. 8d.

LEMON PEEL.—Unextracted for shipment, 2s. 6d. lb., c.i.f.

LOBELIA.—(lb.) Dutch, new crop, 4s. 5d., c.i.f. (4s. 3d.-4s. 6d., spot), American, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. (spot 11s. 6d.-12s.).

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese, 36s. 6d., c.i.f., and in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 31s., c.i.f.; spot, 32s. 6d., in bond.

PEPPER.—Sarawak white 3s. 0½d., spot (2s. 9d. c.i.f.). Brazilian black, grade 1, 2s. 10d., duty paid.

SEEDS.—(Per cwt.).—ANISE.—China star, 280s., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, no offers spot (205s., c.i.f.). CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 130s., duty paid (115s., c.i.f.). Rumanian whole, 130s., duty paid (no offers c.i.f., splits 105s., c.i.f.). CUMIN.—Iranian, 182s. 6d., duty paid (152s. 6d., c.i.f.). Syrian, 157s. 6d. DILL.—Indian, 160s., spot; (115s., c.i.f.). FENNEL.—Indian, 185s., spot (162s. 6d., c.i.f.). FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 105s., duty paid (85s., c.i.f.). MUSTARD.—English, 75s., to 105s. as to quality.

SENNA.—(Per lb.) Tinnevely LEAVES spot Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 4½d. shipment, No. 3, 1s. 4½d., c.i.f. pods. Tinnevely hand-picked, 3s. nominal; manufacturing, 1s. 10d. Alexandria hand-picked inferior grades only at around 5s.; manufacturing forward, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

STYRAX.—Spot, 21s. 3d. lb. (21s., c.i.f.). TURMERIC.—Madras finger, 200s., spot nominal (152s. 6d., c.i.f.).

TONQUIN BEANS.—Para, 9s. lb., c.i.f. (10s. spot); Angostura seconds, 7s. landed.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1, £280 cwt.; No. 2 £250 spot.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, 315s., cw (310s., c.i.f.); Continental, 470s., c.i.f. (475s. spot).

VANILLIN.—(Per lb.), 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d. 2-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—4s. 10d. lb. spot 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

BUCHU.—Spot, from 650s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. 3d. lb., drum lots.

CAJUPUT.—Spot from 11s. 3d. to 12s. lb.

CALAMUS.—Spot from 55s. to 60s. per lb.

CAMPOR, WHITE.—Chinese, nominal.

CANAGA.—Java, 24s. per lb.

CARAWAY.—Spot 55s. lb.

CARDAMOM.—Imported, 500s. per lb. English distilled, 550s.

CASSIA.—Spot from 25s. per lb. for 80-8 per cent.

CELERY.—Indian, 135s. per lb.; English 200s.

CINNAMON.—English-distilled, 75s. per oz.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 130s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 18s.; Seychelles leaf rectified 20s.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, 5s. 9d. per lb. (5s. 6d., c.i.f.); Formosan, 5s. 10d., in bond (6s. 6d., c.i.f.); Chinese, 4s. 7½d. in bond (4s. 7d., c.i.f.).

CLOVE.—(lb.) Madagascar leaf for shipment, 12s. 9d., c.i.f. spot 13s., in bond.

COD-LIVER.—B.P. in 45-gall. drums a 12s. per gall., plus 30s. deposit on drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 10d. per gall. 25-ton lots. Delivered terms.

CORIANDER.—From 41s. per lb. spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 42s. kilo; 35s. 6d. c.i.f., for May-June.

LIME.—West Indian distilled, 74-76s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG.—East Indian, 48s. to 50s. lb. West Indian, 80s.; English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE.—Spot, £350 per ton ex wharf £355 Spanish £280-£290 metric ton f.o.b. Tunisian, £285-£295 c. and f., London.

ORANGE.—Florida sweet, 4s. 6d. per lb. Spanish from 19s.

PALMAROSA.—190s. kilo (175s. c.i.f.).

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis* Chinese shipment, 10s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot 11s. Brazilian, 10s. 6d., spot; 10s. 6d., c.i.f., American *Piperata*, 40s. to 47s. 6d.; Italian, 95s.

TANGERINE.—From 39s. to 43s. 6d. lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, 100s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, APRIL 16: Prices of two QUININE salts were reduced by 5 cents. per oz.; the HYDROCHLORIDE is now 85/94 cents per oz. and the SULPHATE 75-80 cents. LEMONGRASS OIL was short on spot with prices varying widely between \$2.05 and \$2.75 lb.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, April 22

ARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Victoria hall, Sheeppote Road, Harrow, at 7.40 p.m. Annual meeting.

INTERNATIONAL BREWING, BOTTLING AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until April 26.

INTERNATIONAL HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14. Until April 27.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Freedom Fields Lecture room, Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

OPSHOW INTERNATIONAL, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until April 25.

Tuesday, April 23

OLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 2.30 p.m. Dr. D. R. Maxwell (May & Baker, Ltd.) on "Methods of Studying Centrally Acting Muscle Relaxants"; Mr. A. W. Lessin (Roche Products, Ltd.) on "Measurement of Airway Resistance"; Mr. M. E. Parsons (Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.) on "A Method for Studying Gastric Secretion in the Rat."

LE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ollerston hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting and film.

CESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell hotel, Leicester, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

WTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Lewisham Hospital medical centre, Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.26, at 8 p.m. Dr. D. N. Whitmore, pathology department, Lewisham Hospital) on "Blood Products."

ES-SIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AND MIDDLESBROUGH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Vane Arms hotel, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meetings.

MBLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sudbury Arms hotel, Sudbury Heights Avenue, Greenford, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by address "Work of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee," by its chairman (Mr. J. A. Stewart).

ST MIDDLESEX BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Park hotel, Hanwell, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 24

NBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB, Royal Burgess Golfing Society, Barnton, Edinburgh, 4, at 1.30 p.m. Play for Captain's prize. (Club championship qualifying outing.)

FFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Smith & Nephew Research, Ltd., Gilston Park, Harlow, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by cheese and wine party.

CHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Sunham Forest golf club, Oldfield Lane, Sunham Mersey, Altrincham, Ches. Greenme competition for member's prize.

ARMACEUTICAL GROUP, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Symposium on Vesity. Speakers include Drs. P. Turner (St. Bartholomew's Hospital); W. A. Spence (St. Bartholomew's Hospital); and G. Pawan (Middlesex Hospital) and Miss E. R. Harrison (Post-graduate Medical School of London, Hammersmith Hospital).

TH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS GOLFING SOCIETY, Langley Park golf club, Lynnet Wood Lane, Beckenham, Kent, at 7 p.m. Competition for Calcutta cup, etc.

TERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western hotel, London, W.2, at 7.15 p.m. Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 25

ORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, Pulloxhill, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, New Bell inn, Pokesdown, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting. (Branch members only.)

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dyrham Lodge, 16 Clifton Park, Bristol, 8, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grill room, Empress hotel, Howe Walk, Burnley, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND LIVERPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Exchange hotel, Liverpool. At 7.45 p.m. annual meeting of the Association; at 8 p.m., annual meeting of the Branch.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Portsmouth medical centre, Portsmouth, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting on diabetes organised by Hoechst Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, St. Mark's Hall, Alma Road, Reigate, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Overcliff hotel, Manor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

STIRLING AND CENTRAL SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Regal restaurant Stirling, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by Dr. K. W. Matheson on "Health-centre Development."

YORKSHIRE BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Cookridge Hospital, Leeds, at 6.30 p.m. Visit to regional radiotherapy unit.

Friday, April 26

BIRKENHEAD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Central hotel, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Saturday, April 27

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, University of Salford, Salford, Lancs. Conference on prescribing, distribution and administration of drugs in hospitals.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE, Pier pavilion, Hastings, Sussex. Annual meeting and trade conference. Until May 1.

Sunday, April 28

DEVON AND CORNWALL BRANCHES, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Continental hotel, Millbay Road, Plymouth, Devon, at 11 a.m. Mr. J. O. Bond (a member of the Executive) on "What Goes on at Mallinson House." At 2 p.m. Mr. H. C. Watkins (chief marketing executive, N.P.U. Marketing, Ltd.) on "N.P.U. Marketing means Business." Lunch tickets (price £1 2s. 6d. each) are available from Mr. D. G. Hawkins, 12 Hyde Park Terrace, Plymouth, Devon.)

Courses and Conferences

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Staff training conferences. Queen's hotel, Nethergate, Dundee, at 3 p.m. on May 7; Roxburghe hotel Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, at 3 p.m. on May 8; Caledonian hotel, Union Terrace, Aberdeen, at 7 p.m. on March 9.

OPTICAL GROUP, INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY, University of Kent, Canterbury, July 8-9. Conference on optics in medicine and biology. Details from the organisations' Meetings Officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR, Blackpool, Lancs. February 2-6, 1969.

ITALIAN AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Italian Trade Centre, 25 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1. May 6-10.

PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Horseshoe hotel, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. on May 8. Mr. K. Marshall (University of Bradford) on "Development of a Standard Procedure for Particle-size Analysis by the Coulter Counter;" Mr. I. C. Edmundson (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Coincidence Error with the Coulter Counter;" Mr. S. L.

F. Kellie (London and Scandinavian Metalurgical Co., Ltd.) on "Measurement of Small Particles in the Presence of Much Coarser Ones on the Coulter Counter" and Mr. W. M. Wood (Coulter Electronics, Ltd.) on "Universal Applications of the Coulter Counter."

WEST SUSSEX PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, Kings Head hotel, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex, at 8 p.m. on May 7. Annual meeting of contractors. Madam D. Valiente on "The Use of Various Drugs in Witchcraft and Magic."

WHOLESALE PHOTOFINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, Seymour hall, Seymour Place, London, W.1, November 26-29. Annual exhibition.

TRADE MARKS APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," April 3, No. 4675

For pharmaceutical and veterinary substances, medical and surgical plasters and material prepared for bandaging, all for use in the treatment of respiratory ailments; sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; material for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; and preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

TERRAPNEUMINE, 903,405, by Toraudag, A.G., Zug, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical products (5)

TRANXILEN, 903,287, by Etablissements Clin-Byla, Paris, France. AMBREDIN, 913,800, by Solco Basel, A.G., Basle, Switzerland. DICKYCIN, 917,328, NORPEN, 917,331, by R. P. Drugs, Ltd., Leeds, 7.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products for ophthalmic use (5)

BUFOPTO, 906,724, by Professional Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

For personal deodorants (5)

ARMADA, 905,817, by Tuvaché, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

PARCODE, 910,201, by Parke, Davis & Co., At the River, Detroit, 32, Michigan, U.S.A. and Hounslow, Middlesex.

For material prepared for making dentures (5)

ANDORAN, B911,449, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For chemical preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; herbicides (5)

PINORAN, 911,936, MESORAN, 912,627, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For herbicides and insecticides (5)

FANERON, 911,938, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For herbal preparations and substances, all for medicinal or curative purposes (5)

VINCOMINE, 912,195, by Carter Bros., Shipley, Yorks.

For contrast media for use in myelography and iodoventriculography (5)

DUROLIOPAUQUE, 912,822, by Michel Guerbet, Paris, France.

For medicated sugar confectionery (5)

TENDERHEARTS, B914,150, by Cavenham Foods, Ltd., Colnbrook, Slough, Bucks.

For chemical products for hygiene; pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

TROFOSTER, 914,021, by Societa Farmaceutici Italia, Milan, Italy.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of haemorrhoids (5)

HEMDALE, 916,150, by Dales Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.4.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

SKONSKA, 916,418, by Pollen Products, Ltd., London, N.12.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

DEPOSTAT, 917,122, by Schering, A.G., 1 Berlin, 65, Germany.

For bathroom scales (9)

GALAXY, 919,013, by Antiference, Ltd., Aylesbury, Bucks.

For vibratory massage appliances, and parts and fittings (10)

VALOR DUCAL TRIM-U-FIT, 915,902, by Valor Co., Ltd., Bromford, Erdington, Birmingham, 24.

PATENTS
COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From "Official Journal (Patents)" April 3
Benzimidazole derivatives and anthelmintic compositions containing them. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,114,069.
Sulphonamides and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,114,107-09.
Sulphonamide precursors. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,114,108-10.
Prolines and the manufacture thereof. Upjohn Co. 1,114,112-13-14.
Cell lines and the cultivation of viruses therein. National Research Development Corporation. 1,114,143.
Machines for cleaning bottles and like articles. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,114,194.
Herbicide imidazopyridines. Shell International Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,114,199.
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 8, 1968.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 10
Vaginal cannula. R. J. Verithav and R. A. Noel. 1,114,208.
Paint stripping compositions. Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation. 1,114,220.
Bis-thiosemicarbazone derivatives. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 1,114,264.
Pesticidal compositions. Agripat, S.A. 1,114,303.
Pharmaceutical compositions. John Wyeth & Bro., Ltd. 1,114,313.
Liquid detergent compositions. Witco Chemical Co., Inc. 1,114,359.
Amides of N-acyl cysteines. Mead Johnson & Co. 1,114,369.
Derivatives of sparsomycin. Upjohn Co. 1,114,457.
Coumarin derivatives and a process for the manufacture and conversion thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,114,468-69-70.
Process for purifying proteinaceous fractions from mistletoe by ultra-centrifugation. CIBA, Ltd. 1,114,683.
Syringe. H. Struers Chemiske Laboratorium. 1,114,729.
Anaesthetising apparatus. Bio-Tronics Research Inc. 1,114,787.
Intra-uterine contraceptive device. G. Majzlin. 1,114,814.
British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from May 22, 1968.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY
PRESS ADVERTISING

ALFRED FRANKS & BARTLETT, 276 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1: Bartex polarised sunglasses. In national Press.
ANDRE PHILIPPE, LTD., 71 Gowan Avenue, Fulham, London, S.W.6: André Philippe bubble bath range. In *Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Reahn, Petticoat, Trend, Intro, Valentine, Fabulous, Woman's Story and New Musical Express*. From May 18.
AYDS DIVISION, CUTICURA LABORATORIES, LTD., Clivemont Road, Cordwallis Trading Estate, Maidenhead, Berks: Ayds. In women's and news magazines. April to September.
POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Rosanne House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts: Polaroid sunglasses. In *Sunday Express*, May to July.
SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts: Vapona fly and moth killers. In *Sunday Express, Daily Express*, women's magazines, and gardening magazines.
THOMAS GUEST & Co., LTD., 92 Carruthers Street, Manchester, 4: Sure Shield laxatives. In *Woman and Woman's Weekly*.

Catalogues and Lists
ENGLISH NUMBERING MACHINES, LTD., Queensway, Enfield, Middlesex: Numbering and dating machines catalogue (pp. 12).

CONTEMPORARY THEMES
Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical publications.
HEPARIN. Anticoagulant and antimalarial action of, in simian malaria. *Lancet*, April 13, p. 769.
SALICYLATES. Effects of on human platelets. *Lancet*, April 13, p. 779.
HEROIN DEPENDENCE. *Lancet*, April 13, p. 805.
ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY. National survey of value of plasma standards for. *Brit. med. J.*, April 13, p. 88.
ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE DRUGS and migraine. *Brit. med. J.*, April 13, p. 99.
NEW ENZYMES for industry. *New Scientist*, April 11, p. 66.
DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE; an assessment of the value of. *Vet. Rec.*, April 13, p. 433.
BARBITURATES. Specific hydrogen bonding of, to adenine derivatives. *Nature*, April 6, p. 69.
EFFECTIVE MEASLES IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME in a general practice. *J. Roy. coll. gen. Pract.*, March, p. 258.
MEFENAMIC ACID (Ponstan) in the treatment of migraine attacks. *J. Roy. coll. gen. Pract.*, March, p. 321.

HEALTH SERVICES during the next century. *Roy. Soc. Health J.*, March, p. 94.
HOSPITAL SERVICES during the next century. *Roy. Soc. Health J.*, March, p. 97.

Prescribers' Press

THE effects of aspirin on blood platelets are sufficient to justify a therapeutic trial in individuals at risk from thrombosis, according to the consultant haematologist (Dr. J. R. O'Brien) to Portsmouth and Isle of Wight area pathological service. Aspirin, he writes, is relatively safe and is used probably more than any other drug, and nobody knows whether it decreases thrombosis or not. Dr. O'Brien reports his own work, and summarises that of others, on the effects of salicylates on the response of platelet-rich human plasma to various agents. He shows that doses of aspirin as low as 150 mgm. produce abnormalities in responses concerned with the release of intrinsic adenosine diphosphate (ADP) — it has been suggested that release of ADP from stimulated platelets may contribute to the adhesion of more platelets to those already stuck to a site of injury. Electron-microscopical appearances were also compatible with a failure of the platelets to release ADP. The findings suggested that aspirin produces a specific and permanent damage to some enzyme pathway in the platelet or its membrane. Sodium salicylate was much less effective. In introducing his suggestion for a trial of aspirin in those at risk from thrombosis, the author says that aspirin produces an increased tendency to bleed and it is generally agreed that it causes an abnormal response in an *in vitro* aggregation test involving collagen. Platelets are undoubtedly involved in thrombosis and many workers claim that adhesion to collagen is the first essential part (*Lancet*, April 13, p. 779).

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period—April 28-May 4														
PRODUCT	Channel Is.													
	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer ...	2/60	3/90	2/60	1/30	1/30	3/90	2/60	1/30	4/120	4/120	3/90	—	3/90	4/120
Anadin ...	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	1/30	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—	2/60
Andrews liver salt ...	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/90	3/45	2/30	3/45	—	2/60	2/30	2/30	—	3/45
Anne French ...	2/60	—	1/30	1/40	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	5/51	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/29	2/14	—	—
Bathjoys ...	—	1/30	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunnies disposable nappies ...	—	—	4/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cossack hair spray ...	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dettol ...	2/90	2/90	1/45	2/90	1/45	2/90	—	1/45	1/45	1/45	2/90	—	—	—
Farlene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/180	—	—	—	5/150	—
Haze ...	—	1/30	—	—	2/60	3/90	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—
Immac ...	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Jayne heat rollers ...	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laguna tonic bath ...	3/75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia ...	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	3/45	2/30	3/45	3/45	—	2/30	4/60	4/60	—	3/45
Moorland indigestion tablets	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-grip ...	—	2/60	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supersoft shampoo ...	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Simpkin's JuiCees ...	—	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steradent ...	1/30	3/90	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	—	—	2/60	2/60	—	—